CLARI ROMANI

CAMILLUS

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CLARI ROMANI

CAMILLUS

(SIMPLIFIED TEXT)

EDITED BY C. H. BROADBENT, B.A.
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PREFACE

THE object of this series is to supply beginners with Latin narrative which can be easily read. Care has therefore been taken to select interesting stories, and to simplify the text where it has seemed too difficult.

A full vocabulary and historical appendix are included in each volume, but there are no notes. It has been thought best to let the master decide the amount of help in translation which the class ought to receive.

Many pupils have to bid good-bye to Latin at such an early age that they carry away little or no knowledge of the language or of the race which used it. It is hoped that those who read this series will, at any rate, learn something of the glories of Rome, and of the deeds, lives, and ideals of some of its famous men.

For those who intend further to pursue the study of the language, the series endeavours to satisfy the claims of good scholarship by providing a set of

exercises designed to test their knowledge of accidence, syntax, and composition. This portion of the book is interleaved,* as the authors are of opinion that it is a good thing for the beginner to make his own record of progress, and to keep it under the same cover as the book he has read.

Teachers are recommended to read the preliminary note as to the method of using the exercises.

* Copies can be obtained without the interleaving, if preferred.

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CAMILLUS

I

ALBANI LACUS PRODIGIUM

Olim lacus in Albano nemore, sine ullis caelestibus aquis causaue qua alia quae rem miraculo eximeret, in altitudinem insolitam creuit. Quidnam eo di portenderent prodigio, missi sciscitatum oratores ad Delphicum oraculum. Sed propior interpres fatis oblatus est senior quidam Ueiens—urbem Ueios Romanus exercitus tum forte obsidebat—qui inter cauillantes in stationibus ac custodiis milites Romanos Ueientesque cecinit, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret, numquam Ueiis potiturum Romanum. Unus ex statione Romana percunctatus proximum Ueientium quisnam is esset qui per ambages de lacu Albano iacĕret, postquam audiuit haruspicem esse, ad colloquium uatem elicuit; cumque progressi ambo a suis longius essent inermes sine ullo metu, praeualens iuuenis Romanus senem infirmum in conspectu omnium raptum ad suos transtulit. Qui cum, perductus ad imperatorem, inde Romam ad senatum missus esset, sciscitantibus quidnam id esset quod de lacu Albano docuisset, respondit et libris fatalibus et disciplina Etrusca traditum esse, "si, cum

aqua Albana abundasset, tum eam Romanus rite emisisset, uictoriam de Ueientibus dari: antequam id fiat, deos moenia Ueientium deserturos non esse." Exsequebatur inde quae sollemnis deriuatio esset. Sed auctorem leuem esse nec satis fidum super tanta re patres rati decreuere legatos sortesque oraculi Delphici exspectandas.

II

CUM TARQUINIENSIBUS PUGNATUR

Priusquam a Delphis oratores redirent, Albaniue prodigii piacula inuenirentur, noui tribuni militum consulari potestate magistratum inierunt. Eo anno Tarquinienses noui hostes exorti praedatum in agrum Romanum cohortes expeditas mittunt. Putauerunt enim aut passuros inultam eam iniuriam Romanos ne nouo bello se onerarent, aut exiguo eoque parum ualido exercitu persecuturos. Romanis indignitas maior quam cura populationis Tarquiniensium fuit: eo nec magno conatu suscepta nec in longum dilata res est. A. Postumius et L. Iulius non iusto dilectu—etenim a tribunis plebis impediebantur—sed prope uoluntariorum, quos adhortando incitauerant, coacta manu, Tarquinienses redeuntes grauesque praeda oppressere; multos obtruncant, omnes exuunt impedimentis, et receptis suorum agrorum spoliis Romam reuertuntur.

III

SORS ORACULI

Cetera bella maximeque Ueiens incerti exitus erant. Iamque Romani desperata ope humana deos et fata spectabant, cum legati a Delphis uenerunt sortem

oraculi afferentes congruentem responso capti uatis: "Romane, aquam Albanam caue lacu contineri, caue in mare manare suo flumine sinas; emissam per agros rigabis dissipatamque riuo exstingues; tum tu insistes audax hostium muris, memor uictoriam tibi datam; bello perfecto donum amplum uictor ad mea templa portato, sacraque patria, quorum omissa cura est, instaurata ut adsolet facito." Ingens inde haberi captiuo uati honos coeptus, eumque adhibere tribuni militum ad prodigii Albani procurationem ac deos rite placandos coepere. Inuentumque tandem est, ubi neglectas caerimonias dei arguerent, nihil aliud esse quam magistratus uitio creatos Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse: unam expiationem eorum esse, ut tribuni militum abdicarent se magistratu, auspicia de integro repeterentur et interregnum iniretur. Ea ita facta sunt ex senatus consulto. Interreges tres deinceps fuere L. Ualerius, Q. Seruilius Fidenas, M. Furius Camillus. Inde comitiis habitis omnes ex collegio tribunorum militum reficiunt.

IV

CLADES ATQUE TERROR

Titinius Genuciusque profecti aduersus Faliscos Capenatesque, dum bellum maiore animo gerunt quam consilio, praecipitauere se in insidias: Genucius morte honesta temeritatem luens ante signa inter primores cecidit. Plus ignominiae erat quam cladis acceptum, quae prope in cladem ingentem uertit: tantum inde terroris, non Romae modo, quo multiplex fama peruenerat, sed in castris quoque fuit ad Ueios; aegre ibi miles retentus a fuga est, cum peruasisset castra

rumor, ducibus exercituque caeso uictorem Capenatem ac Faliscum Etruriaeque omnem iuuentutem haud procul inde abesse. Romae concursum in muros est et matronarum, quas ex domo conciuerat publicus pauor, obsecrationes in templis factae precibusque a dis petitum, ut exitium ab urbis tectis templisque ac moenibus Romanis arcerent, Ueiosque eum auerterent terrorem, si sacra renouata rite si procurata prodigia essent. Iam ludi Latinaeque instaurata erant, iam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa in agros, Ueiosque fata appetebant. Igitur fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis seruandaeque patriae M. Furius Camillus dictator dictus magistrum equitum P. Cornelium Scipionem dixit.

V

OBSIDIO UEIORUM

Omnia repente mutauerant imperatore mutato; alia spes, alius animus hominum, fortuna quoque urbis alia uideri. Omnium primum in eos qui a Ueiis in illo pauore fugerant animaduertit: deinde indicto dilectu in certam diem ipse interim Ueios ad confirmandos militum animos intercurrit, inde Romam ad scribendum nouum exercitum redit nullo detractante militiam. Peregrina etiam iuuentus Latini Hernicique operam suam pollicentes ad id bellum uenere; quibus cum gratias in senatu egisset dictator, satis iam omnibus ad id bellum paratis, ludos magnos ex senatus consulto uouit Ueiis captis se facturum aedemque Matutae matris refecturum, iam ante ab rege Seruio Tullio dedicatam. Profectus cum exercitu ab urbe in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatibus signa confert. Omnia ibi summa ratione consilioque acta fortuna

etiam, ut fit, secuta est: non proelio tantum fudit hostes sed castris quoque exuit ingentique praeda est potitus, cuius pars maxima ad quaestorem redacta est, haud ita multum militibus datum. Inde ad Ueios exercitus ductus est et a procursationibus ad opus milites traducti. Operum fuit omnium longe maximum ac laboriosissimum cuniculus quem in arcem hostium agere coepere: quod ne intermitteretur in partes sex munitores diuisit: senae horae operi attributae sunt: nocte ac die numquam ante opus omissum quam in arcem uiam facerent.

VI

EXPUGNATIO URBIS—I

Dictator cum iam in manibus uideret uictoriam esse, ne quam in praedae partitione aut militum iram ex malignitate aut inuidiam apud patres ex prodiga largitione caperet, litteras ad senatum misit: deum immortalium benignitate, suis consiliis, militum patientia, Ueios iam fore in potestate populi Romani: quid de praeda faciendum censerent? Duae senatum distinebant sententiae: altera senis P. Licinii, ut populo palam ediceretur ut, qui particeps esse praedae uellet, in castra Ueios iret; altera Appii Claudii, qui, largitionem nouam prodigam inaequalem inconsultam arguens, auctor erat stipendii ex ea praeda militi numerandi, ut eo minus tributi plebs conferret. Licinius contra aiebat se debere pati habere quod cuique fors belli dederit. Haec tutior uisa sententia est, edictum itaque est ut ad praedam Ueientem quibus uideretur in castra ad dictatorem proficiscerentur.

VII

EXPUGNATIO URBIS—II

Tum dictator auspicato egressus, cum edixisset ut arma milites caperent, "Tuo ductu" inquit "Pythice Apollo, tuoque numine instinctus pergo ad delendam urbem Ueios, tibique hinc decimam partem praedae uoueo: te simul, Iuno regina, quae nunc Ueios colis, precor, ut nos uictores in nostram tuamque mox futuram urbem sequare, ubi te dignum amplitudine tua templum accipiat." Haec precatus superante multitudine ab omnibus locis urbem aggreditur, quo minor ab cuniculo ingruentis periculi sensus esset. Ueientes, ignari se iam a suis uatibus iam ab externis oraculis proditos ultimum illum diem agere, ne minime quidem suspicabantur subrutis cuniculo moenibus arcem iam plenam hostium esse; in muros pro se quisque armati discurrunt, mirantes cur, cum tot per dies nemo se ab stationibus Romanus mouisset, tum uelut repentino icti furore improuidi currerent ad muros.

Interea cuniculus delectis militibus plenus, in aede Iunonis, quae in Ueientana arce erat, armatos repente edidit: et pars auersos in muris inuadunt hostes, pars claustra portarum reuellunt, pars tectis inferunt ignes. Clamor omnia uarius complet; momento temporis deiectis undique e muro armatis patefactisque portis, alii agmine irruunt, alii desertos scandunt muros; urbs hostibus impletur; omnibus locis pugnatur; deinde post multam caedem senescit pugna, et dictator praecones edicere iubet ut ab inermibus abstineatur. Is finis sanguinis fuit: ad praedam miles permissu dictatoris discurrit.

VIII

DE PRAEDA

Quae cum spe atque opinione maior maiorisque pretii esset, dicitur manus ad caelum tollens precatus esse, ut, si cui deorum hominumque nimia sua populique Romani fortuna uideretur, ex ea inuidia quam minimum sibi populoque Romano incommodum eueniret. Conuertentem se inter hanc uenerationem ferunt prolapsum cecidisse; idque omen pertinuisse uisum esse ad damnationem ipsius Camilli captaeque urbis Romanae, quod post paucos accidit annos, cladem.

Atque ille dies caede hostium ac direptione urbis opulentissimae est consumptus. Postero die libera corpora dictator sub corona uendidit: ea sola pecunia in publicum redigitur haud sine ira plebis. Et quod rettulere secum praedae, nec duci nec senatui, sed Liciniae familiae acceptum referebant.

Cum iam humanae opes egestae a Ueiis essent, amoliri tum deum dona ipsosque deos coepere; delecti ex omni exercitu iuuenes pure lautis corporibus candida ueste, uenerabundi templum iniere, primo religiose admouentes manus: deinde cum quidam seu spirito diuino tactus seu iuuenali ioco 'Uisne Romam ire, Iuno?' dixisset, adnuisse ceteri deam conclamauerunt: Integraque in Auentinum aeternam sedem suam, quo uota Romani dictatoris uocauerant, perlata est ubi templum ei post idem qui uouerat Camillus dedicauit.

IX

TRIUMPHUS CAMILLI DONUMQUE APOLLINIS

Romam ut nuntiatum est Ueios captos, quia tot annis uarie ibi bellatum erat multaeque clades acceptae, uelut ex insperato immensum gaudium fuit, et prius quam senatus decerneret plena omnia templa Romanarum matrum grates dis agentium erant. Senatus in quadriduum supplicationes decernit. Aduentus quoque dictatoris omnibus ordinibus obuiam effusis celebratior quam ullius unquam antea fuit, triumphusque omnem consuetum eius honoris modum excessit. Maxime conspectus est ipse curru equis albis iuncto in urbem inuectus: Iouis Solisque equis aequiperatum dictatorem in religionem etiam trahebant, triumphusque ob eam unam maxime rem clarior quam gratior fuit. Tum Iunoni reginae templum in Auentino locauit dedicauitque, atque his humanis diuinisque rebus gestis dictatura se abdicauit. Agi deinde de Apollinis dono coeptum: cui cum se decimam uouisse praedae partem diceret Camillus, pontifices soluendum religione populum censebant. Sed non facile inibatur ratio iubendi referre praedam populum, ut ex ea pars debita in sacrum secerneretur. Tandem eo quod lenissimum uidebatur decursum est, ut, si quis se domumque religione exsoluere uellet, cum sibimet ipse praedam aestimasset suam, decimae pretium partis in publicum conferret ut ex eo donum aureum deo fieret. Ea quoque collatio plebis animos a Camillo alienauit.

X

ROMAE SEDITIO

Romae interim multiplex seditio erat, cuius leniendae causa coloniam in Uolscos deducendam censuerant, triumuirique ad id creati terna iugera et septunces uiritim diuiserant. Ea largitio sperni coepta est, quasi spei maioris auertendae solacium: rogabant enim cur relegaretur plebs in Uolscos, cum pulcherrima urbs Ueii agerque Ueientanus in conspectu esset uberior ampliorque Romano agro. Quin illa quoque actio mouebatur, quae post captam utique Romam a Gallis celebratior fuit, transmigrandi Ueios: duas urbes communes rei publicae incoli a populo Romano posse. Aduersus quae optimates morituros se citius dixere in conspectu populi Romani quam quicquam earum rerum rogaretur. Haec cum foedis certaminibus agerentur, nulla res alia manibus temperare plebem cogebat quam quod, ubi clamor ortus esset, principes senatus turbae se offerentes mortem ultro flagitabant: a quorum dignitatibus aetatibusque et honoribus uiolandis abstinebatur. Camillus identidem omnibus locis contionabatur: haud mirum id quidem esse, furere ciuitatem quae, damnata uoti, omnium rerum potiorem curam quam religione se exsoluendi habeat: illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, quod in collatione praedae urbis atque agri capti nulla mentio fiat. Cum ea disceptatio anceps senatui uisa esset, pontificibus cum Camillo consultis placuit, quicquid rerum Ueientanarum post conceptum uotum in potestatem populi Romani uenisset, eius partem decimam sacram Apollini esse.

Ita in aestimationem urbs agerque uenit. Pecunia ex aerario prompta, et tribunis militum negotium datum.

XI

SEDITIONEM TRIBUNI PLEBIS INTEGRANT. FALERIARUM OBSIDIO

Simul atque ab religione animos remiserunt, integrant seditionem tribuni plebis: incitatur multitudo in omnes principes, ante omnes in Camillum, quod praedam Ueientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisset. Cum nihil eo anno efficere possent tribuni plebis in proximum magna ex parte idem refecti. Comitiis tribunorum militum patres summa ope euicerunt ut M. Furius Camillus crearetur. Cum Camillo creati quinque tribuni militum consulari potestate.

Principio anni tribuni plebis nihil mouerunt, donec Camillus in Faliscos proficisceretur. Differendo deinde elanguit res, et Camillo, quem aduersarium maxime metuerant, gloria in Faliscis creuit. Nam cum primo moenibus se hostes tenerent, populatione agrorum coegit eos egredi urbe: sed timor longius progredi prohibuit; mille fere passuum ab urbe castra locant, ipsa difficultate aditus fidentes ea satis tuta fore, Ceterum Camillus captiuum indicem ex agris secutus ducem, castris multa nocte motis, prima luce in locis superioribus se ostendit. Inde hostes adortus fundit fugatque tantumque inde pauoris Faliscis iniectum est ut castris suis relictis urbem peterent: multi caesi uulneratique priusquam pauentes portis inciderent.

Castra capta; praeda ad quaestores redacta cum magna militum ira.

Obsidio inde urbis et munitiones. Cum autem frumentum copiaeque aliae ante conuectae largius obsessis quam obsidentibus suppeterent, uidebatur aeque diuturnus futurus labor ac Ueiis fuisset. Sed fortuna Romano imperatori maturam dedit uictoriam.

XII

FALISCI MAGISTRI PERFIDIA

Mos erat Faliscis eodem magistro liberorum et comite uti, simulque plures pueri (quod hodie in Graecia manet) unius curae mandabantur: principum pueros is qui scientia uidebatur praecellere erudiebat. Is, cum in pace saepius pueros ante urbem lusus exercendique causa produxisset, nihil eo more per belli tempus omisso, ubi res dedit, progressus inter hostium stationes castraque, inde eos in praetorium ad Camillum perduxit: ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addit: Falerios se in manus Romanis traduxisse, quando eos pueros quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint, in potestatem dediderit. Quae ubi Camillus audiuit, "Non" inquit "ad similem tui imperatorem scelestus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. Sunt et belli sicut pacis iura: arma habemus non aduersus eam aetatem cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed aduersus armatos et ipsos, qui nec laesi nec lacessiti a nobis castra Romana ad Ueios oppugnarunt. Eos tu scelere uicisti, ego Romanis uirtutibus operibus armis uincam." Denudatum deinde cum manibus post tergum illigatis reducendum Falerios

pueris tradidit, uirgisque eis quibus proditorem urgerent in urbem, dedit. Quod spectaculum tantam mutationem animis Faliscorum iniecit ut pacem uniuersa posceret civitas. Consensu omnium legati ad Camillum in castra atque inde permissu Camilli Romam ad senatum, qui dederent Falerios, proficiscuntur. Camillo et ab hostibus et a ciuibus gratiae actae. Pace data exercitus Romam reductus. Ipse Camillus cum multo meliore rediit laude quam cum triumphantem albi per urbem uexerant equi.

XIII

CAMILLUS IN EXSILIUM ABIT. GALLI ADUENTANT

Paucis post annis M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiauit tribunis se in noua uia, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Uestae, uocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, quae magistratibus dici iuberet Gallos aduentare. Id, ut fit, propter auctoris humilitatem spretum est et quod longinqui eoque ignotiores Galli erant. Neque deorum modo monita ingruente fato spreuere, sed humanam quoque opem, quae una erat, Marcum Furium ab urbe amouent. Qui, die dicta ab L. Apuleio tribuno plebis propter praedam Ueientanam, cum, accitis domum tribulibus et clientibus, quae magna pars plebis erat, percunctatus esset animos eorum, responsum tulit, se collaturos quanti damnatus esset, absoluere eum non posse. Itaque iratus, qui et filio nuper adolescente orbatus erat, in exsilium abiit precatus ab dis immortalibus ut, si innoxio sibi ea iniuria fieret, quam primum desiderium sui ciuitati ingratae

facerent. Absens XV milibus grauis aeris damnatur. Expulso ciue—quo manente, si quicquam rerum humanarum certum est, capi Roma non potuerat—legati ab Clusinis ueniunt auxilium aduersus Gallos petentes. Ea gens traditur dulcedine frugum maximeque uini capta Alpes transisse agrosque ab Etruscis ante cultos possedisse: sed eos, qui oppugnauerint Clusium non fuisse qui primi Alpes transierint, satis constat. Ducentis quippe annis ante quam Clusium oppugnaverunt urbemque Romam ceperunt, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt, Prisco Tarquinio regnante, fusisque Tuscis haud procul Ticino flumine condidere urbem, Mediolanium appellarunt. Alia subinde manus Cenomannorum, uestigia priorum secuta, ubi nunc Brixia ac Uerona urbes sunt, considit. Inde Boii Lingonesque transgressi, Pado ratibus traiecto, non Etruscos modo sed etiam Umbros agro pellunt: intra Apenninum tamen se tenuere. Nunc Senones, recentissimi aduenarum, Clusium Romamque inde uenerunt.

XIV

CLUSINI AUXILIUM ROMANORUM PETUNT

Clusini nouo bello exterriti, quamquam aduersus Romanos nullum eis ius societatis amicitiaeue erat, nisi quod Ueientes consanguineos aduersus populum Romanum non defendissent, legatos Romam qui auxilium ab senatu peterent misere. De auxilio nihil impetratum; legati M. Fabii Ambusti filii missi, qui senatus populique Romani nomine agerent cum Gallis, ne, a quibus nullam iniuriam accepissent, socios populi Romani atque amicos oppugnarent. Mitis legatio, ni

praeferoces legatos magisque Gallis quam Romanis similes habuisset. Quibus, postquam mandata ediderunt in concilio Gallorum, datur responsum: "etsi nouum nomen audiant Romanorum, tamen se credere uiros fortes esse, quorum auxilium a Clusinis in re trepida sit imploratum: nec se pacem quam illi afferant aspernari, si Gallis egentibus agro partem finium concedant; aliter pacem impetrari non posse."

XV

IUS LEGATORUM

Quodnam id ius esset, agrum a possessoribus petere aut minari arma, Romanis quaerentibus, illi se in armis ius ferre et omnia fortium uirorum esse endociter respondent. Accensis utrimque animis ad arma discurritur. Ibi—iam urgentibus Romam fatis—legati contra ius gentium arma capiunt. Nec id clam esse potuit, cum ante signa Etruscorum tres nobilissimi fortissimique Romanae iuuentutis pugnarent; quin etiam Q. Fabius euectus extra aciem equo ducem Gallorum per latus transfixum hasta occidit: spoliaque eius legentem Galli agnouere, perque totam aciem Romanum legatum esse signum datum est. Omissa inde in Clusinos ira receptui canunt minantes Romanis. Erant qui extemplo Romam eundum censerent: uicere seniores, ut legati prius mitterentur postulatum ut pro iure gentium uiolato Fabii dederentur. Legati Gallorum cum ea sicut erant mandata exposuissent, senatus cognitionem de postulatis eorum ad populum reicit: ubi tanto plus gratia atque opes ualuere, ut, quorum de poena agebatur, illi tribuni militum consulari potes-

tate in insequentem annum crearentur. Quo facto, haud secus quam dignum erat infensi Galli bellum propalam minantes ad suos redeunt. Tribuni militum cum Fabiis tres alii creati.

XVI

IRA GALLORUM FESTINATIOQUE

Cum tanta moles mali instaret, ciuitas nihil tamen extraordinarii imperii aut auxilii quaesiuit: tribuni, quorum temeritate bellum contractum erat, summae rerum praeerant, dilectumque nihilo accuratiorem quam qui ad media bella haberi solitus erat habebant. Interim Galli flagrantes ira—cuius impotens est gens—confestim signis conuulsis citato agmine ingrediuntur. Ad quorum praetereuntium raptim tumultum cum exterritae urbes ad arma concurrerent fugaque agrestium fieret, Romam se ire magno clamore significabant, quacumque ibant equis uirisque longe ac late fuso agmine immensum obtinentes loci. Sed antecedente fama nuntiisque Clusinorum, deinceps inde aliorum populorum, plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, qua flumen Allia Crustuminis montibus defluens haud multum infra viam Tiberino amni miscetur. Iam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, et nata in uanos tumultus gens truci cantu clamoribusque uariis horrendo cuncta compleuerant sono.

XVII

PUGNATUR AD ALLIAM

Ibi tribuni militum non loco castris ante capto, non praemunito vallo quo receptus esset, non deorum saltem—si non hominum—memores, nec auspicato nec litato, instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, ne circumueniri multitudine hostium possent. Nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, cum extenuando infirmam et uix cohaerentem aciem haberent. Paulum erat ab dextera editi loci, quem subsidiariis repleri placuit, eaque res, ut initium pauoris fugaeque, sic una salus fugientibus fuit. Nam Brennus regulus Gallorum in paucitate hostium artem maxime timebat, ratus ad id captum esse superiorem locum ut, ubi Galli cum acie legionum recta fronte concucurrissent, subsidia in auersos transuersosque impetum darent. Ad subsidiarios igitur signa conuertit ut eos loco depelleret, haud dubius tum facilem in aequo campo tantum superanti multitudini uictoriam fore. Adeo non fortuna modo sed ratio cum barbaris stabat.

XVIII

UINCUNTUR ROMANI

In altera acie nihil simile Romanis, non apud duces non apud milites, erat: pauor fugaque occupauerat animos et tanta omnium obliuio, ut multo maior pars Ueios in hostium urbem, cum Tiberis arceret, quam recto itinere Romam ad coniuges ac liberos fugerent. Parumper subsidiarios tutatus est locus: in reliqua acie simul atque hostium clamor auditus est, non modo

non temptato certamine sed ne clamore quidem reddito, intacti integrique fugerunt. Circa ripam Tiberis quo armis abiectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, magna strages facta est, multosque imperitos nandi aut inualidos, loricis praeterea graues aliisque tegminibus, hausere gurgites. Maxima tamen pars incolumis Ueios perfugit, unde neque praesidii quicquam neque nuntius cladis Romam est missus. A dextro cornu, quod procul a flumine magisque sub monte steterat, Romam omnes petiere et ne clausis quidem portis urbis in arcem confugerunt. Gallos quoque uelut obstupefactos miraculum uictoriae tam repentinae tenuit. Et ipsi pauore defixi primum steterunt, uelut ignari quid accidisset; deinde insidias uereri, postremo caesorum spolia legere, armorumque cumulos, ut mos est, coaceruare. Tum demum, postquam nihil usquam hostile cernebatur, uiam ingressi haud multo ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perueniunt. Ubi cum praegressi equites non portas clausas, non stationem pro portis excubare, non armatos esse in muris rettulissent, aliud priori simile miraculum eos sustinuit: noctemque ueriti urbemque ignotam inter Romam atque Anienem consederunt.

XIX

PAUOR ROMAE

Romae, cum pars maior ex acie Ueios petiisset quam Romam neque quisquam crederetur superesse praeter eos qui Romam refugerant, omnia lamentis complebantur. Priuatos deinde luctus obstupefecit publicus pauor, postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est. Mox

ululatus cantusque dissonos uagantium circa moenia turmatim barbarorum audiebant. Omne inde tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos usque ad lucem alteram, ut identidem iam in urbem futurus uideretur impetus. Nequaquam tamen ea nocte neque insequenti die ciuitas similis illi fuit quae ad Alliam tam pauide fugerat. Nam cum defendi urbem posse tam parua relicta manu spes nulla esset, placuit cum coniugibus liberisque iuuentutem militarem senatusque robur in arcem Capitoliumque concedere. Si arx Capitoliumque, sedes deorum, si senatus, caput publicii consilii, si militaris iuuentus superfuisset imminenti urbis ruinae, facilem iacturam fore seniorum in urbe relictorum. Et quo id aequiore animo plebis multitudo ferret, senes triumphales consularesque simul se cum illis palam dixere obituros, neque his corporibus quae neque arma ferre neque patriam tueri possent, oneraturos inopiam armatorum. Haec inter seniores morti destinatos iactata solatia.

XX

ROMANI URBEM RELINQUUNT

Uersae inde adhortationes ad agmen iuuenum, quorum uirtuti iuuentaeque commendabant urbis tot bellis uictricis quaecumque reliqua esset fortuna. His digredientibus in arcem, magnus ortus est mulierum fletus et concursatio nunc hos nunc illos sequentium rogitantiumque uiros natosque cui se fato darent. Magna pars tamen earum suos in arcem persecutae sunt nec prohibente ullo nec uocante. Alia maxime plebis turba, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis nec alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa

uelut uno agmine petit Ianiculum: inde pars per agros dilabuntur, pars urbes petunt finitimas. Flamen interim Quirinalis uirginesque Uestales sacrorum quae relinquenda censebant in sacello quodam defodere; cetera onere inter se partito ferunt uia quae Sublicio ponte ducit ad Ianiculum. In eo cliuo cum L. Albinius de plebe Romana homo conspexisset, plaustro suo descendere uxorem ac pueros iussit, uirgines sacraque in plaustrum imposuit et Caere peruexit.

XXI

SENIORUM TRUCIDATIO

Romae interim satis iam omnibus, ut in tali re, ad tuendam arcem compositis turba seniorum domos regressa aduentum hostium exspectabat. Qui eorum curules magistratus gesserant, augustissima ueste induti medio aedium eburnis sellis sedere. Galli postero die urbem ingressi patente Collina porta in forum perueniunt, circumferentes oculos ad templa deum arcemque solam belli speciem relictam. Inde modico relicto praesidio, ne quis in dissipatos ex arce aut Capitolio impetus fieret, dilapsi ad praedam sunt ceteri. Inde rursus ipsa solitudine absterriti, ne qua fraus hostilis uagos exciperet, in forum ac propinqua foro loca conglobati redibant, ubi eos maior prope cunctatio tenebat aperta quam clausa inuadendi: adeo haud secus quam uenerabundi intuebantur in aedium uestibulis sedentes uiros, ornatu habituque augusto, maiestate etiam augustiore, simillimos dis. Ad eos uelut simulacra uersi cum starent, M. Papirius unus ex his dicitur Gallum barbam suam mulcentem scipione eburno

feriisse: atque ab eo initium caedis ortum, omnes in sedibus suis trucidatos. Post principum caedem, nulli deinde mortalium parci, diripi tecta, exhaustis inici ignes.

XXII

OBSIDIO ARCIS

Romani ex arce plenam hostium urbem cernentes uagosque per uias omnes cursus, cum alia atque alia parte noua aliqua clades oreretur, pauentes ad omnia animos oraque et oculos flectebant, uelut ad spectaculum occidentis patriae, tanto ante alios, qui umquam obsessi sunt, magis miserandi, quod interclusi a patria obsidebantur omnia sua cernentes in hostium potestate. Nec tranquillior nox diem tam foede actum excepit, lux deinde noctem inquietam insecuta est, nec ullum erat tempus quod a nouae semper cladis alicuius spectaculo cessaret. Mox autem cum eadem cotidie acciderent, uelut adsueti malis abalienauerunt ab sensu rerum suarum animos, arma tantum ferrumque in dextris uelut solas reliquias spei suae intuentes. Galli quoque, per aliquot dies in tecta modo urbis nequiquam bello gesto, cum inter incendia ac ruinas captae urbis nihil superesse praeter armatos hostes uiderent, nec quicquam tot cladibus territos nec flexuros ad deditionem animos, ni uis adhiberetur, experiri ultima et impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Prima luce signo dato multitudo omnis in foro instruitur: inde clamore sublato et testudine facta subeunt. Aduersus quos Romani nihil temere nec trepide agunt. Medio fere cliuo restitere, atque inde ex loco superiore, qui prope sua sponte in hostem inferebat, impetu facto

strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, ut numquam postea nec pars nec uniuersi temptauerint tale pugnae genus. Omissa itaque spe per uim atque arma subeundi obsidionem parant, cuius ad id tempus adeo immemores fuerant ut et quod in urbe fuerat frumentum incendiis urbis absumpsissent et ex agris per ipsos dies raptum omne Ueios esset: igitur exercitu diuiso partim per finitimos populos praedari placuit, partim obsideri arcem, ut obsidentibus frumentum populatores agrorum praeberent.

XXIII

GALLORUM POPULATORES A CAMILLO FUNDUNTUR

Proficiscentes Gallos ab urbe ad Romanam experiendam uirtutem fortuna ipsa Ardeam, ubi Camillus exsulabat, duxit: qui maestior ibi fortuna publica quam sua, repente audit Gallorum exercitum aduentare atque de eo pauidos Ardeates consultare. Tum uero in mediam contionem illatus—"Ardeates," inquit, "ueteres amici, noui etiam ciues mei, nemo uestrum condicionis meae oblitum me huc processisse cogitet: sed res ac periculum commune cogit quod quisque possit in re trepida praesidii in medium conferre. Uobis, Ardeates, fortuna oblata est et pro tantis pristinis populi Romani beneficiis, quanta ipsi meministis, gratiae referendae et huic urbi decus ingens belli ex hoste communi pariendi. Effuso agmine hi nunc aduentant: mox, ubi nox appetierit, cibo uinoque raptim hausto sine custodiis ac stationibus passim ferarum ritu humi sternentur. Si uobis in animo est tueri moenia uestra neque pati haec

omnia Gallorum fieri, prima uigilia capite arma frequentes, me sequimini, uinctos somno trucidate." Aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, tantum bello uirum nusquam ea tempestate esse: contione dimissa corpora curant intenti, quam mox signum daretur: quo dato primae silentio noctis Camillo praesto fuere. Egressi haud procul urbe sicut praedictum erat castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque ab omni parte nacti cum ingenti clamore inuadunt: nusquam proelium, omnibus locis caedes est. Extremos tamen pauor e cubilibus suis excitos in fugam et quosdam in ipsum hostem improuidos tulit: magna pars in agrum Antiatem delati ab oppidanis circumueniuntur.

XXIV

UEIIS ROMANI NOUOS ANIMOS SUMUNT

Similis in agro Ueienti Tuscorum strages facta est, qui in agrum Romanum eo tempore incursiones fecerant, plenique praedae Ueios etiam praesidiumque et spem ultimam Romani nominis in animo habebant oppugnare. Uiderant eos milites Romani uagantes per agros et congregatos agmine praedam prae se agentes, et castra cernebant haud procul Ueiis posita. Inde primum miseratio sui, deinde indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit. Uix temperauere animis quin extemplo impetum facerent, compressique a Caedicio centurione, quem sibimet ipsi praefecerant, rem in noctem sustinuere. Tantum par Camillo defuit auctor, cetera eodem ordine eodemque fortunae euentu gesta. Uictoria ouantes Ueios redeunt. Inde non animi tantum in dies sed etiam uires crescebant, non solum Romanis Ueios conuenientibus ex agris, qui aut ab Alliensi pugna aut

a clade captae urbis palati fuerant, sed etiam ex Latio uoluntariis confluentibus. Maturum iam uidebatur repeti patriam eripique ex hostium manibus, sed corpori ualido caput deerat.

XXV

CAMILLUS UEIOS ARCESSITUR

Locus ipse admonebat Camilli, et magna pars militum erat qui ductu auspicioque eius res prospere gesserant. Consensu omnium placuit ab Ardea Camillum acciri, sed antea consulto senatu qui Romae esset: adeo regebat omnia pudor, discriminaque rerum prope perditis rebus seruabant. Ingenti periculo transeundum per hostium custodias erat: ad eam rem Pontius Cominius impiger iuuenis operam pollicitus incubans cortici secundo Tiberi ad urbem defertur: inde, qua proximum fuit a ripa, per praeruptum eoque neglectum ab hostibus saxum in Capitolium euadit, et ad magistratus ductus mandata exercitus edit. Accepto inde nuntio ut comitiis curiatis reuocatus de exsilio iussu populi Camillus dictator extemplo diceretur militesque haberent quem imperatorem uellent, eadem uia digressus Ueios nuntius contendit. Missique Ardeam legati ad Camillum Ueios eum perduxere: lex curiata lata est, dictatorque is dictus.

XXVI

SACRI ANSERES

Dum haec Ueiis agebantur, interim arx Romae Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit. Namque Galli seu uestigio notato humano, qua nuntius a Ueiis peruenerat, seu sua sponte animaduerso ad Carmentis

saxorum ascensu aequo, nocte sublustri primum inermem, qui temptaret uiam, praemiserunt, deinde alter alteri innixi subleuantesque in uicem et trahentes alii alios, tanto silentio in summum euasere ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed ne canes quidem excitarent. Anseres non fefellere, quibus, auibus Iunonis sacris in summa cibi inopia tamen abstinebatur: quae res saluti fuit; namque clangore eorum alarumque crepitu excitus M. Manlius, qui triennio ante consul fuerat, uir bello egregius, armis arreptis simul ceteros ad arma ciens uadit, et, dum ceteri trepidant, Gallum, qui iam in summo constiterat, umbone ictum deturbat. Cuius casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneret, trepidantes alios armisque omissis saxa, quibus adhaerebant, manibus amplexos Romani trucidant. Iamque et alii congregati telis missilibusque saxis proturbare hostes, ruinâque tota prolapsa acies in praeceps deferri. Sedato deinde periculo reliquum noctis quieti datum est. Luce orta uocatis classico ad concilium militibus omnium consensu laus summa Manlio defertur. Uigiles autem eius loci, qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, citati: et in omnes more militari se animaduersurum tribunus Q. Sulpicius pronuntiauit. Sed omnibus in unum uigilem culpam conicientibus a ceteris abstinuit, reum haud dubium cunctis approbantibus de saxo deiecit.

XXVII

DE PACE AGITUR

Iam ante omnia obsidionis bellique mala fames utrumque exercitum urgebat, Gallos pestilentia etiam, cum in loco inter tumulos iacente castra haberent. Indutiae deinde cum Romanis factae et colloquia per-

missu imperatorum habita: in quibus cum identidem Galli famem obicerent eaque necessitate ad deditionem vocarent, dicitur auertendae eius opinionis causa multis locis panis de Capitolio iactatus esse in hostium stationes. Sed iam neque dissimulari neque ferri ultra fames poterat: itaque—dum dictator dilectum per se Ardeae habet, magistrum equitum L. Ualerium a Ueiis exercitum abducere iubet, omnia parat instruitque ad hostes debellandos—interim Capitolinus exercitus stationibus uigiliisque fessus, superatis humanis omnibus malis, fame tamen superabatur. Diem de die prospectabant ecquod auxilium a dictatore appareret, spe quoque iam, non solum cibo, deficiente, iactantibusque non obscure Gallis, haud magna mercede se adduci posse ut obsidionem relinquant. Tum senatus habitus, tribunisque militum negotium datum ut paciscerentur. Inde inter Q. Sulpicium tribunum militum et Brennum regulum Gallorum colloquio transacta res est et mille pondo auri pretium populi gentibus mox imperaturi factum.

XXVIII

INTERUENIT CAMILLUS

Rei per se foedissimae adiecta indignitas est; pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua et tribuno recusante additus ab insolente Gallo ponderi gladius auditaque intoleranda Romanis uox "uae uictis esse." Sed dique et homines prohibuere redemptos uiuere Romanos. Nam forte quadam priusquam infanda merces perficeretur, per altercationem nondum omni auro appenso, dictator interuenit, auferrique aurum de medio et Gallos submoueri iubet. Cum illi retinentes pactos se

esse dicerent, negat eam pactionem ratam esse quae postquam ipse dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo ab inferioris iuris magistratu facta esset, denuntiatque Gallis ut ad proelium se expediant. Instruit deinde aciem ut natura loci patiebatur, et omnia, quae arte belli secunda suis eligi praepararique poterant, prouidit. Galli noua re trepidi arma capiunt iraque magis quam consilio in Romanos incurrunt. Igitur primo concursu fusi Galli sunt, deinde altero proelio ad octauum lapidem Gabina uia, quo se ex fuga contulerant, eiusdem ductu auspicioque Camilli uincuntur. Ibi caedes omnia obtinuit: castra capiuntur et ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus. Dictator recuperata ex hostibus patria triumphans in urbem rediit, interque iocos militares quos inconditos iaciunt, Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis haud vanis laudibus appellabatur. Seruatam deinde bello patriam iterum in pace haud dubie seruauit, cum prohibuit migrari Ueios et tribunis rem intentius agentibus post incensam urbem et per se inclinata magis plebe ad id consilium. Eaque causa fuit non abdicandae post triumphum dictaturae, senatu obsecrante, ne rem publicam in incerto relinqueret statu. Itaque peractis quae ad deos pertinebant quaeque per senatum agi poterant, tum demum agitantibus tribunis ad plebem continuis contionibus, ut relictis urbis ruinis in urbem paratam Ueios transmigrarent, in contionem uniuerso senatu prosequente escendit atque ita uerba fecit:

XXIX

ORATIO CAMILLI—I

“ Adeo mihi acerbae sunt, Quirites, contentiones cum tribunis plebis ut tristissimi exsilii solatium mihi hoc unum fuerit, quoad Ardeae vixi, quod procul ab his certaminibus eram. Nec nunc me ut redirem mea voluntas sed vestra fortuna perpulit: quippe, ut in sua sede maneret patria, id agebatur, non ut ego utique in patria essem. Et nunc quiescerem ac tacerem libenter, nisi haec quoque pro patria dimicatio esset, cui deesse, quoad uita suppetat, aliis turpe, Camillo etiam nefas est. Quid enim patriam repetiimus, quid obsessam ex hostium manibus eripuimus, si recuperatam ipsi deserimus? Urbem auspicato inauguratoque conditam habemus, nullus locus in ea non religionum deorumque est plenus, sacrificiis sollemnibus non dies magis stati sunt quam loca in quibus fiant: hos omnes deos publicos privatosque num, Quirites, deserturi estis? Et, ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque perconseam deos, in Iouis epulo num alibi quam in Capitolio puluinar suscipi potest? Quid de aeternis Uestae ignibus signoque, quod imperii pignus custodiâ eius templi tenetur, loquar? Quid de ancilibus uestris, Mars Gradiue tuque Quirine pater? Uestalibus nempe una illa sedes est, ex qua nihil umquam praeter quam urbs capta mouit: flamini Diali noctem unam manere extra urbem nefas est: hos Ueientes pro Romanis facturi estis sacerdotes? Et Uestales tuae te deserent, Uesta?

XXX

ORATIO CAMILLI—II

"Sed monent tribuni rem ipsam cogere uastam incendiis ruinisque relinquere urbem et ad integra omnia Ueios migrare neque hic aedificando inopem plebem vexare. Sed meministis, Quirites, ante Gallorum aduentum saluis tectis publicis priuatisque, stante incolumi urbe, hanc eandem rem actam esse, ut Ueios transmigraremus. Et uidete, quantum inter meam sententiam uestramque intersit, tribuni. Uos, etiam si tum faciendum non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis: ego contra, etiam si tum migrandum fuisset incolumi tota urbe, nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem. Quippe tum causa nobis in urbem captam migrandi uictoria esset gloriosa nobis ac posteris nostris, nunc haec migratio nobis misera ac turpis, Gallis gloriosa est: non enim reliquisse uictores sed amisisse uicti patriam uidebimur. Num Romam, quam euertere potuerunt Galli, Romani restituere non potuerint? Quid restat, nisi ut, si iam nouis copiis illi ueniant et habitare in capta ab se, deserta a uobis, hac urbe uelint, sinatis? Quid tandem, si fraude si casu Ueiis incendium ortum sit magnamque partem urbis absumat, Fidenas inde aut Gabios aliamue quam urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus?

XXXI

ORATIO CAMILLI—III

"Adeo nihil nos tenet solum patriae neque haec terra quam matrem appellamus? Num in superficie tignisque caritas nobis patriae omnis pendet? Equi-

dem, fatebor uobis, cum abessem, quotienscumque patria in mentem uenerat, haec omnia occurrebant, colles campique et Tiberis et adsueta oculis regio et hoc caelum sub quo natus educatusque essem: quae vos, oro, Quirites, nunc moveant potius caritate sua ut maneatis in sede uestra, quam postea cum reliqueritis, macerent desiderio. Non sine causa di hominesque hunc urbi condendae locum elegerunt, saluberrimos colles, flumen opportunum quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges deuehantur, regionum Italiae medium, ad incrementum urbis natum unice locum. Argumento est ipsa magnitudo tam nouae urbis: trecentesimus sexagesimus quintus annus urbis, Quirites, agitur: nunc uero non coniuncti cum Aequis Uolsci, non uniuersa Etruria, tantum terra marique pollens, bello uobis par est. Quod cum ita sit, quae ratio est alia experiri? hic Capitolium est, ubi quondam capite humano inuento, responsum est, eo loco caput rerum summamque imperii fore: hic, cum augurato liberaretur Capitolium, Iuventas Terminusque maximo gaudio patrum vestrorum moueri se non passi sunt: hic Uestae ignes, hic ancilia caelo demissa, hic omnes propitii manentibus uobis di."

XXXII

ROMAE AEDIFICATIO

Mouisse eos Camillus cum alia oratione tum ea quae ad religiones pertinebat maxime dicitur. Sed rem dubiam decreuit uox opportune emissa: cum enim senatus post paulo de his rebus in curia Hostilia haberetur cohortesque ex praesidiis reuertentes forte agmine forum transirent, centurio in comitio exclamauit, "Signifer, statue signum, hic manebimus optime:" qua

uoce audita et senatus accipere se omen ex curia egressus conclamauit et plebs circumfusa approbauit. Deinde promiscue urbs aedificari coepta. Tegula publice praebita est; saxi materiaeque caedendae, unde quis uellet, factum ius, praedibus acceptis eos eo anno aedificia perfecturos. Festinatio curam exemit uicos dirigendae, dum omisso sui alienique discrimine in uacuo aedificant. Ea est causa ut ueteres cloacae, primo per publicum ductae, nunc priuata passim subeant tecta, formaque urbis sit occupatae magis quam diuisae similis.

Non diu licuit in pace consilia erigendae ex tam graui casu rei publicae secum agitare. Hinc Uolsci ueteres hostes ad exstinguendum nomen Romanum arma ceperant, hinc Etruriae principum ex omnibus populis coniurationem de bello factam mercatores nuntiabant: nouus quoque terror accesserat defectione Latinorum Hernicorumque, qui post pugnam ad lacum Regillum factam per annos prope centum numquam ambigua fide in amicitiam populi Romani fuerant. Itaque, cum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, placuit eiusdem auspiciis defendi rem publicam cuius recuperata esset, dictatoremque dici M. Furium Camillum. Is dictator C. Seruilium Ahalam magistrum equitum dixit, iustitioque indicto delectum habuit ita ut seniores quoque, quibus aliquid roboris superesset, in uerba sua iuratos centuriaret. Exercitum conscriptum armatumque trifariam diuisit: partem unam in agro Ueiente Etruriae opposuit, alteram ante urbem locare castra iussit: tribuni militum his A. Manlius, illis qui aduersus Etruscos mittebantur L. Aemilius praepositus, tertiam partem ipse ad Uolscos duxit, nec procul a Lanuuio castra oppugnare est adortus.

XXXIII

UICTORIAE CAMILLI

Quibus ab contemptu, quod prope omnem deletam a Gallis Romanam iuuentutem credebant, ad bellum profectis tantum terroris nomen Camilli intulerat, ut uallo se ipsi saepirent, uallum congestis arboribus, ne qua intrare ad munimenta hostis posset. Quod ubi animaduertit Camillus, ignem in obiectam saepem conici iussit. Et forte erat uis magna uenti uersa in hostem: itaque non aperuit solum incendio uiam, sed flammis in castra tendentibus ita consternauit hostes, ut minor moles superantibus uallum in castra Romanis fuerit quam transcendentibus saepem incendio absumptam fuerat. Fusis hostibus caesisque cum castra impetu cepisset dictator, praedam militi dedit. Persecutus deinde fugientes cum omnem Uolscum agrum depopulatus esset, ad deditionem Uolscos septuagesimo demum anno subegit. Uictor ex Uolscis in Aequos transiit et ipsos bellum molientes: exercitum eorum ad Uolas oppressit, nec castra modo sed urbem etiam aggressus impetu primo cepit.

XXXIV

ETRUSCI UINCUNTUR

Interea in aliam partem terror ingens ingruerat. Etruria prope omnis armata Sutrium socios populi Romani obsidebat, quorum legati opem rebus affectis orantes cum senatum adissent, decretum tulere ut dictator primo quoque tempore auxilium Sutrinis ferret. Confecta autem paucitas oppidanorum opere uigiliis

uulneribus, quae semper eosdem urgebant, per pactionem urbem hostibus tradidere, inermesque cum singulis emissi uestimentis miserabili agmine penates relinquebant eo forte tempore quo Camillus cum Romano exercitu interuenit. Is Sutrinos parcere lamentis iussit: Etruscis se luctum lacrimasque ferre. Sarcinas inde deponi Sutrinosque ibi considere iubet, arma secum militem ferre. Ita expedito exercitu profectus ad Sutrium, soluta omnia, ut fit rebus secundis, inuenit, nullam stationem ante moenia, patentes portas, uictorem uagum praedam ex hostium tectis egerentem. Iterum igitur eodem die Sutrium capitur: uictores Etrusci passim trucidantur ab nouo hoste, neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum aut arma capiendi datur spatium. Tandem cum praecones per urbem dimissi poni arma et parci inermibus iussissent, tum, postquam data spes uitae est, iactare passim arma omnes, inermesque se hosti offerre. Magna multitudo in custodias diuisa: oppidum ante noctem Sutrinis redditum inuiolatum integrumque ab omni clade belli. Camillus in urbem triumphans rediit. Ex praeda tres paterae aureae factae sunt, quas cum titulo nominis Camilli in Iouis cella ante pedes Iunonis positas esse constat.

XXXV

ALIA BELLA

Non diu licuit pacem agere. Secundo post anno de Latino Hernicoque bello mentio facta in senatu maioris belli cura, quod Etruria erat in armis, dilata est. Res ad Camillum tribunum militum consulari potestate rediit, collegis additis quinque. Principio anni auersae

curae hominum sunt a bello Etrusco, quod fugientium ex agro Pomptino agmen repente illatum in urbem nuntiauit Antiates in armis esse Latinorumque populos iuuentutem submisisse ad id bellum. Desierant iam ulla contemni bella: itaque senatus dis egit gratias, quod Camillus in magistratu esset. Et collegae fateri regimen omnis belli in uno uiro esse; et Camillo submittunt imperium suum. Collaudatis ab senatu tribunis et ipse Camillus confusus animo gratias egit. Ingens inde ait onus a populo Romano sibi, qui se dictatorem iam quartum creasset, ingens a senatu collegisque hoc obsequio iniungi: itaque, si quid laboris uigiliarumque adici possit, se adnisurum ut ciuitatis de se tantam opinionem etiam constantem efficiat: quod ad bellum atque Antiates attineat, plus ibi minarum quam periculi esse: circumsederi autem urbem Romanam ab inuidia et odio finitimorum: itaque et ducibus pluribus et exercitibus administrandam rem publicam esse. Tum e collegis P. Ualerio socio imperii consiliique lecto ceteris suum cuique officium destinat. Ipse cum Ualerio ad Satricum proficiscitur.

XXXVI

UICTORIA CAMILLI

Huc non Uolscorum modo iuuentutem sed ingentem Latinorum Hernicorumque multitudinem Antiates conciuerant. Itaque nouus hostis ueteri adiunctus commouit animos militis Romani. Quod ubi aciem iam instruenti Camillo centuriones renuntiauerunt turbatas militum mentes esse, segniter arma capta esse, quin etiam uoces auditas, "cum centenis hostibus singulos pugnaturos, et aegre tantam multitudinem etiam in-

ermem sustineri posse," in equum insilit et ante signa obuersus in aciem ordines interequitans increpat milites; priorum uictoriarum admonet; se duce iubet hostes, sicut consueuissent, iterum uincere. Dato deinde signo ex equo desilit et proximum signiferum manu arreptum secum in hostem rapit "Infer, miles" clamitans "signum." Quod ubi uidere ipsum Camillum iam ad munera corporis senecta inualidum uadentem in hostes, procurrunt pariter omnes clamore sublato "Sequere imperatorem." Nec uis tantum militum hostes terrebat, sed quod Uolscorum animis nihil terribilius erat quam ipsius Camilli forte oblata species: ita, quocunque se intulerat, uictoriam secum trahebat. Iam inclinata res erat, cum ingentibus procellis fusus imber proelium diremit. Signo deinde receptui dato nox insecuta quietis Romanis perfecit bellum: Latini namque et Hernici relictis Uolscis domos profecti sunt: Uolsci, ubi se desertos ab eis uiderunt quorum fiducia rebellauerant, relictis castris moenibus Satrici se includunt. Camillus autem ingenti militum alacritate moenia undique scalis aggressus oppidum cepit. Uolsci abiectis armis sese dediderunt.

XXXVII

SUTRIUM ET NEPETE SERUANTUR

Ceterum animus ducis rei maiori, Antio, imminebat: id rebatur caput Uolscorum, eam fuisse originem proximi belli. Sed quia nisi magno apparatu urbs tam ualida capi non poterat, relicto ad exercitum collega Romam est profectus, ut senatum ad excidendum Antium hortaretur. Inter sermonem eius legati ab Nepete ac Sutrio auxilium aduersus Etruscos petentes

ueniunt, breuem occasionem esse ferendi auxilii memorantes. Eo uim Camilli ab Antio fortuna auertit. Omisso igitur Antio bellum Etruscum suscipit: legiones urbanae ei decernuntur. Quamquam expertum exercitum adsuetumque imperio, qui in Uolscis erat, mallet, nihil recusauit: Ualerium tantummodo imperii socium depoposcit. Profecti ab urbe Sutrium Furius et Ualerius partem oppidi iam captam ab Etruscis inuenere, ex parte altera intersaeptis itineribus aegre oppidanos uim hostium ab se arcentes. Itaque diuiso exercitu Camillus collegam eam partem, quam hostes tenebant, aggredi iubet ut, auersis eo hostibus, et oppidanis iam pugnando fessis laxaretur labor et ipse spatium intrandi sine certamine moenia haberet. Quod cum simul utrimque factum esset ancepsque terror Etruscos circumstaret, porta se, quae una forte non obsidebatur, trepidi uno agmine eiecere. Magna caedes fugientium et in urbe et per agros est facta. Sutrio recepto restitutoque sociis Nepete exercitus ductus, quod per deditionem acceptum iam totum Etrusci habebant. Hic fascibus sarmentorum ex agro collatis ductus ad moenia exercitus, completisque fossis scalae admotae: et clamore primo impetuque oppidum capitur. Ita duabus sociis urbibus ex hoste receptis uictorem exercitum tribuni cum magna gloria Romam reduxerunt.

XXXVIII

MANLII SEDITIO—I

Insequenti anno graue bellum exortum est, grauior domi seditio: bellum ab Uolscis adiuncta Latinorum atque Hernicorum defectione, seditio a patriciae gentis

uiro et inclytae famae M. Manlio Capitolino. Qui, nimius animi, cum alios principes sperneret, uni inuideret M. Furio, aegre ferebat solum eum in magistratibus, solum apud exercitus esse, cum interim a M. Furio recuperari patria ex obsidione hostium non potuerit, nisi a se prius Capitolium atque arx seruata esset. Itaque primus omnium ex patribus popularis factus cum plebeiis magistratibus consilia communicare. Interea creatus A. Cornelius Cossus dictator Uolscos aggreditur, et bene gesta re Romam rediit, gliscente in dies seditione quam solito magis metuendam auctor faciebat. Non enim iam orationes M. Manlii sed facta intuenda erant. Centurionem, nobilem militaribus factis, iudicatum pecuniae cum duci uidisset, medio foro cum caterua sua accurrit et manum iniecit, uociferatusque de superbia patrum ac crudelitate feneratorum et miseriis plebis, "Tum uero" inquit "nequiquam hac dextra Capitolium arcemque seruauerim, si ciuem commilitonemque meum tanquam Gallis uictoribus captum in seruitutem ac uincula duci uideam." Inde rem creditori palam populo soluit libraque et aere liberatum emittit deos atque homines obtestantem ut M. Manlio liberatori suo, parenti plebis Romanae, gratiam referant.

XXXIX

SEDITIO MANLII—II

His uocibus instincta plebes cum iam unius hominis esset, additum aliud omnia turbandi consilium: fundum in Ueienti, caput patrimonii, subiecit praeconi: "Ne quem uestrum," inquit, "Quirites, donec quicquam in

re mea supererit, iudicatum addictumue duci patiar." Id uero ita accendit animos, ut per omne fas ac nefas secuturi uindicem libertatis uiderentur. Iam uero thesauros Gallici auri occultari a patribus iecit: ea res si palam fiat, exsolui plebem aere alieno posse. Ita suspensis rebus dictator accitus ab exercitu in urbem uenit. Postero die consulto senatu, sella in comitio posita uiatorem ad M. Manlium misit: qui dictatoris iussu uocatus, cum signum suis dedisset adesse certamen, agmine ingenti ad tribunal uenit. Tum dictator, silentio facto, "spem factam" inquit "a te, M. Manli, ciuitati uideo, fide incolumi ex thesauris Gallicis, quos primores patrum occultent, creditum solui posse. Itaque te adhorter ut liberes fenore plebem Romanam et istos incubantes publicis thesauris ex praeda clandestina euoluas. Quod nisi facis, in uincla te duci iubebo nec diutius a te patiar multitudinem fallaci spe concitari." Ad haec tumultuosa disserentem negantemque arbitrio inimicorum se locuturum in uincla duci iussit. Coniecto in carcerem Manlio satis constat magnam plebis partem uestem mutasse, obuersatamque uestibulo carceris maestam turbam.

XL

EXITIUM MANLII

Dictator de Uolscis triumphauit, inuidiaeque magis triumphus quam gloriae fuit; quippe domi non militiae partum eum, actumque de ciue non de hoste fremebant. Iamque haud procul seditione res erat. Audiebantur propalam uoces exprobrantium multitudini, quod defensores suos semper in praecipitem locum tollat, deinde in ipso discrimine periculi destituat. Iam ne nocte

quidem turba ex carcere dilabebatur, refracturosque portas minabantur, cum ex senatus consulto Manlius uinclis liberatur. Quo facto non seditio finita sed dux seditioni datus est. Iam uero hoc successu inflatus, de regno agere incipit: "Adeste" inquit, "Quirites, prohibete ius de pecuniis dici: ego me patronum profiteor plebis, quod mihi cura mea et fides nomen induit: uos si quo insigni magis imperii honorisue nomine uestrum appellabitis ducem, eo utemini potentiore ad obtinenda ea quae uultis." Quae oratio ei exitio fuit: namque tribuni plebis M. Menenius et Q. Publilius diem Manlio dixere quod regnum affectaret. Crimen apud populum ualuit, condemnatumque Manlium tribuni de saxo Tarpeio deiecerunt, locusque idem in uno homine et eximiae gloriae monumentum et poenae ultimae fuit.

XLI

BELLUM PRAENESTINUM

Tribus posthac annis bellum Praenestinis indictum, qui coniuncti Uolscis Satricum, coloniam populi Romani pertinaciter defensam, ui expugnarunt foedeque in captiuis exercuere uictoriam. Eam rem aegre passi Romani M. Furium Camillum tribunum militum creauere. Additi collegae sex, inter quos L. Furius. Uolscum bellum M. Furio extra ordinem decretum. Adiutor ex tribunis sorte L. Furius datur. Exactae iam aetatis Camillus erat, sed uegetum ingenium in uiuido pectore uigebat, et ciuiles iam res haud magnopere obeuntem bella excitabant. Quattuor legionibus quaternûm milium scriptis, ad Satricum profectus est. Ibi eum expugnatores coloniae haudquaquam perculsi, fidentes

militum numero, opperiebantur. Postquam appropinquare Romanos senserunt, extemplo in aciem procedunt, nihil dilaturi quin periculum summae rerum facerent. Idem ardor et in Romano exercitu erat et in altero duce, L. Furio. Sed dimicationem morabatur M. Furii consilium, qui occasionem iuuandarum ratione uirium trahendo bello quaerebat. Eo magis hostis instare, nec iam pro castris tantum suis explicare aciem sed procedere in medium campi et superbam fiduciam uirium ostentare.

XLII

CAMILLUS REM COLLEGAE TEMERITATIS PROLAPSAM RESTITUIT

Id aegre patiebatur Romanus miles, multo aegrius alter ex tribunis militum, L. Furius, ferox cum aetate et ingenio tum multitudinis spe inflatus. Hic per se iam milites incitatos insuper instigabat, iuuenibus dictitans bella data et cum corporibus uigere ac deflorescere animos: frigere ac torpere senis Camilli consilia. His sermonibus tota in se auerterat castra, et cum omnibus locis posceretur pugna, "Sustinere" inquit, "M. Furi, non possumus impetum militum: hostis animos cunctando augemus: cede unus omnibus et patere te uinci consilio ut maturius bello uincas." Ad ea Camillus respondit collegae imperium se non posse impedire: dis bene iuuantibus ageret, quod e re publica duceret. Itaque primam aciem auctor pugnae instruit, subsidia Camillus firmat, ualidamque stationem pro castris opponit: ipse edito loco spectator intentus in euentum alieni consilii constitit. Simul primo con-

cursu concrepuere arma, hostis dolo non metu pedem rettulit. Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo in locum iniquum pertrahitur: ibi a cohortibus ualidis, quas hostis ad id instructas in castris reliquerat, subito impetus factus est. Inclinata Romana acie instant Uolsci recentes: integrant et illi pugnam qui simulata cesserant fuga. Iam Romanus miles terga passim dabat atque effuso cursu castra repetebat, cum Camillus "Haec est" inquit, "milites, pugna quam poposcistis? Secuti alium ducem sequimini nunc Camillum et, quod ductu meo soletis, uincite." Pudor primo tenuit effusos: deinde ut ducem aetate uenerabilem inter prima signa uidere, increpare singuli se quisque et alios, et adhortatio inuicem totam alacri clamore peruasit aciem. Neque alter tribunus rei defuit: nihil neque apud duces neque apud milites remittitur a summo certamine animi. Sentit ergo euentus uirtutis enixae opem, et Uolsci, qua modo simulato metu cesserant, ea in ueram fugam effusi. Castra capta sunt: plurimi occisi, etiam plures capti.

XLIII

CIUILES DISSENSIONES

Inde per multos annos auxilium Camilli ciuitati non petitum, donec tribunis plebis rem publicam uexantibus, ad eum iterum decursum est. Quanto enim magis prosperis bellis tranquilla omnia foris erant, tanto in urbe uis patrum in dies miseriaeque plebis crescebant. Illi enim, cum iam ex re nihil dari posset, addicti corpore creditoribus satisfaciebant. Sed orti plebis uindices C. Licinius Stolo et L. Sextius: hi tribuni plebis creati promulgauere leges omnes aduersus opes

patriciorum et pro commodis plebis, unam de onere aeris alieni leuando, alteram de modo agrorum, ne quis plus quam quingenta iugera agri possideret, tertiam ut consules crearentur consulumque utique alter ex plebe. Quo discrimine proposito conterriti patres cum trepidassent, nullo remedio alio praeter intercessionem inuento collegas qui tribuniciis rogationibus intercederent comparauere: qui, ubi tribus ad suffragium ineundum citari a Licinio Sextioque uiderunt, stipati patrum praesidiis neque recitari rogationes neque sollemne quicquam aliud ad sciscendum plebi fieri passi sunt. Iamque frustra saepe concilio plebis aduocato. "Bene habet," inquit Sextius; "quandoquidem tantum intercessionem pollere placet, isto ipso telo tutabimur plebem." Haud irritae cecidere minae: comitia praeter aedilium tribunorumque plebis nulla sunt habita: Licinius Sextiusque tribuni plebis refecti nullos curules magistratus creari passi sunt: eaque solitudo magistratuum, et plebe reficiente duos tribunos et iis comitia tribunorum militum uetantibus, per quinquennium urbem tenuit.

XLIV

ACRIUS FIT DISCRIMEN

Post quintum annum Ueliterni coloni et agrum Romanum aliquotiens incursauere et Tusculum oppugnare adorti sunt: eaque res, Tusculanis opem orantibus, uerecundia maxime non patres modo sed etiam plebem mouit: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia sunt habita creatique sex tribuni militum. Exercitu scripto profecti non ab Tusculo modo submouere hostem sed intra suamet ipsum moenia compulere, obsidebanturque

haud paulo ui maiore Uelitrae quam Tusculum obsessum fuerat. Nec tamen ab eis, a quibus obsideri coeptae erant, expugnari potuere: ante noui creati sunt tribuni militum. Nihil ne ab iis quidem ad Uelitras memorabile factum. In maiore discrimine domi res uertebantur. Nam praeter Sextium Liciniumque latores legum iam octauum tribunos plebis refectos Fabius quoque tribunus militum Stolonis socer harum legum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat: et cum octo ex collegio tribunorum plebis primo intercessores legum fuissent, iam quinque soli erant, neque hi iam propter aliam causam intercedebant nisi quod Uelitris in exercitu plebis magna pars aberat, in aduentum militum comitia dictitantes differri debere, ut uniuersa plebes de suis commodis suffragium ferret. Sextius Liciniusque cum parte collegarum et uno ex tribunis militum Fabio primores patrum productos interrogando de singulis quae ferebantur ad populum fatigabant. Nouam rogationem quoque promulgant ut pro duumuiris sacris faciundis decemuiri creëntur ita, ut pars ex plebe pars ex patribus fiat; omniumque earum rogationum comitia in aduentum eius exercitus differunt qui Uelitras obsidebat. Prius circumactus est annus quam a Uelitris reducerentur legiones.

XLV

CAMILLUS DICTATOR

Principio statim proximi anni ad ultimam dimicationem de legibus uentum, et cum tribus uocarentur nec intercessio collegarum legum latoribus obstaret, trepidi patres ad duo ultima auxilia, summum im-

perium summumque ad ciuem, decurrunt. Dictatorem dici placet: dicitur M. Furius Camillus, qui magistrum equitum L. Aemilium cooptat. Legum quoque latores aduersus tantum apparatum aduersariorum et ipsi causam plebis ingentibus animis armant, concilioque plebis indicto tribus ad suffragium uocant. Cum dictator stipatus agmine patriciorum plenus irae minarumque consedisset, atque ageretur res solito primum certamine inter se tribunorum plebis ferentium legem intercedentiumque, iamque "Uti rogas" primae tribus dicerent, tum Camillus "Quandoquidem" inquit, "Quirites, iam uos tribunicia libido, non potestas, regit, et intercessionem ui partam ui facitis irritam, dictator intercessioni adero euersumque uestrum auxilium imperio tutabor. Itaque, si C. Licinius et L. Sextius intercessioni collegarum cedunt, non patricium magistratum inseram concilio plebis: si aduersus intercessionem tendent, uim tribuniciam a se ipsa dissolui non patiar." Aduersus ea cum contemptim tribuni plebis rem nihilo segnius peragerent, tum percitus ira Camillus lictores qui de medio plebem emouerent misit. Terrorem ingentem incusserat plebi, ducibus plebis accendit magis certamine animos quam minuit: sed re neutro inclinata magistratu se abdicauit: ei suffectus est extemplo P. Manlius dictator.

XLVI

PLEBIS INTER SE DISSENSIO

Inter priorem dictaturam abdicatam nouamque a Manlio initam concilio plebis habito, de fenore atque agro rogationes iubebant, de plebeio consule antiqua-

bant. Et perfecta utraque res esset, ni tribuni se in omnia simul consulere plebem dixissent. Licinius Sextiusque, cum tribunorum plebis creandorum indicta comitia essent, ita se gerebant ut negando iam sibi uelle continuari honorem ad id ipsum plebem acerrime accenderent. Dicebant si coniuncte ferre ab se promulgatas rogationes plebs uellet, esse cur se reficerent tribunos plebis: perlaturos enim quae promulgassent. Sin nollet, nec se tribunatum habituros nec illos quae promulgata essent. Aduersus tam obstinatam orationem tribunorum, Ap. Claudius Crassus dicitur odio magis iraque quam spe ad dissuadendum processisse. Is monet periculosam rei publicae esse hanc perpetuam eorundem tribunorum potestatem: incommodum esse, iubere alterum utique ex consulibus plebeium esse: ridiculum esse, si bella externa minarentur, plebeium quemlibet sine contentione consulem creari, Camillo, si quis alius ex patribus peteret, de repulsa dimicandum esse: religionem denique eludi, cum auspicia a patribus, qui soli ea habere possent, auferrentur: plebeium enim magistratum nullum auspicato creari: patribus propria esse auspicia: cauerent igitur ne haec in plebeios trahendo caerimonias sacras polluerent.

XLVII

ROGATIONES IUBENTUR

Oratio Appii ad id modo ualuit ut tempus rogationum iubendarum proferretur. Refecti decimum idem tribuni Sextius et Licinius de decemuiris sacrorum ex parte de plebe creandis legem pertulere: creati

quinque patrum quinque plebis. Hac uictoria contenta plebes cessit patribus ut in praesentia consulum mentione omissa tribuni militum crearentur. Cum praeter Uelitrarum obsidionem quietae externae res Romanis essent, fama repens belli Gallici allata perpulit ciuitatem ut M. Furius dictator quintum diceretur. Hoc anno in Albano agro cum Gallis signa collata sunt. Nec dubia nec difficilis Romanis, quamquam ingentem Galli terrorem memoria pristinae cladis attulerant, uictoria fuit: multa milia barbarorum in acie, multa, captis castris, caesa. Dictatori consensu patrum plebisque triumphus est decretus. Mox per ingentia certamina dictator senatusque uictus ut rogationes tribuniciae acciperentur, et comitia consulum aduersa nobilitate habita, quibus L. Sextius de plebe primus consul factus. Et ne is quidem finis certaminum fuit, quia patricii se auctores futuros negabant: prope secessionem plebis res uenit, cum tandem per dictatorem condicionibus sedatae discordiae sunt, concessumque ab nobilitate plebi de consule plebeio, a plebe nobilitati de praetore uno, qui ius in urbe diceret, ex patribus creando. Ita ab diuturna ira tandem in concordiam redacti sunt ordines.

XLVIII

MORS CAMILLI

Proximo anno pestilentia ingens orta: quam maxime insignem mors quam matura tam acerba M. Furii fecit: fuit enim uir unicus in omni fortuna, princeps pace belloque priusquam exsulatum iit, clarior in exsilio, uel desiderio ciuitatis, quae capta absentis implorauit opem,

uel felicitate, qua restitutus in patriam secum patriam ipsam restituit: par deinde per quinque et uiginti annos titulo tantae gloriae fuit, dignusque habitus quem secundum a Romulo conditorem urbis Romanae ferrent.

EXERCISES ON THE TEXT

Each Exercise consists of three parts :

A. Grammar drill to be taken orally in class, or to be prepared as night-work.

B. Notes on the Syntax. *Examples of every rule or case-usage are to be written out as night-work, and, when corrected, transcribed on the interleaves.*

C. *Either* questions on the subject-matter to promote conversation in Latin ;

Or sentences on the Syntax, based on the phrases of the text ;

Or a short piece of continuous prose—the words and phrases needed will be found in the chapter ;

Or practice in Oratio Obliqua.

CHAPTERS I, II

A. 1. Principal parts of cresco, cano, iacio, doceo, reor, patior.

2. Resolve into their component parts the following Compounds (and give the principal parts of the Simple Verbs): offero, obsideo, emitto, elicio, progredior, perduco, respondeo, desero, exsequor, decerno, inuenio, exorior, suspicio, cogo, opprimo, reuerto.

3. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of proximus, maior, multus.

B. 1. The Subjunctive is used:

In Dependent Clauses in Indirect Speech (Oratio Obliqua).

In Indirect Questions.

In Temporal Clauses with cum in Past Time.

In Independent Clauses, to express commands: Jussive Subjunctive.

2. In Oratio Obliqua (Reported Speech) statements are expressed by the Accusative and Infinitive; Commands by the Imperfect Subjunctive.

C. 1. Quod prodigium Romanis miraculo fuit?

2. Quid cecinit uates Etruscus?

3. Quomodo is ad Romanos translatus est?

4. Quid Romanis respondit?

5. Quare decreuere patres sortes oraculi exspectandas?

6. Qui noui hostes exorti sunt?

7. Quare hi cohortes in Romanum agrum misere?

8. Quid Romani fecerunt?

9. Quali exercitu Tarquinienses opprimunt

CHAPTERS III, IV

A. 1. Give the principal parts of caueo, contineo, sino, exstinguo, insisto, do, perficio, neglego, arguo, repeto, proficiscor, luo, cado, peruado, caedo, concurro, concieo, arceo, dico.

2. Decline opem, alius, tres.

B. 1. Give examples of the following Case Usages:

Genitive of Quality.
Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Manner.
Partitive Genitive.
Locative.
Accusative of End of Motion.

2. Cum is used with the Indicative in Past Time when the main idea is contained in the Cum clause.

Final Clauses: ut is used with the Subjunctive to express purpose.

Dependent Clauses in Indirect Speech: si with the Pluperfect Subjunctive is used to represent the Future Perfect of Direct Speech.

C. Turn the reply of the Delphic Oracle into Oratio Obliqua after respondit.

CHAPTERS V, VI

A. 1. Principal parts of uideo, fugio, scribo, polliceor, uoueo, fio, fundo, diuido, attribuo, censeo.

2. Write out the Present Indicative of eo, uolo, fio, aio.

3. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of primus, summus, minor.

B. 1. In Negative Final Clauses, ne is used, not ut non.

2. Prius quam and similar Temporal Conjunctions are used with the Subjunctive if there is any idea of purpose implied.

C. Translate:

1. Men's hopes and feelings were changed.
2. He proclaimed a levy for an appointed day.
3. He thanked the Latins, and promised to hold the Great Games.
4. He did not merely deprive them of their camp, but also gained great spoils.
5. They would not abandon their work, day or night, until the city should be captured.
6. Ueii will soon be in our hands. What do you wish to be done about the booty?
7. Appius Claudius characterized the bounty as unprecedented and inadvisable.
8. Let those who think fit join the dictator in his camp.

9. The soldiers were paid from the booty, and the plebs had to contribute so much less tribute.

CHAPTERS VII, VIII

A. 1. Principal parts of pergo, deleo, colo, prodo, moueo, ico, reuello, irruo, scando, impleo, tollo, prolabor, consumo, egero, lauo, tango.

2. Decline quisque, ipse.

B. 1. The Ablative Case is used—

To express the *time at which* an action takes place.

With dignus.

After Comparatives, to translate "than" (Standard of Comparison).

2. Final Clauses may be introduced by—

Ubi and other Relatives.

Quo, if they contain a Comparative.

C. 1. Quare Camillus ab omnibus locis urbem aggreditur?

2. Quid ignorabant Ueientes?

3. Quid tandem praecones edicere iubet imperator?

4. Quid portendere uisus est prolapsus Camillus?

5. Quomodo libera corpora uendita sunt.

6. Cui praedam milites acceptam referebant?

7. Quemadmodum iuuenes in templum Iunonis iniere?

8. Quare adnuisse deam conclamabant?

CHAPTERS IX, X

A. 1. Principal parts of excedo, conspicio, inueho, traho, soluo, ineo, sperno, morior, furo, consulo, promo.

2. Give the Comparative and Superlative of facile, cito, magnopere.

3. Decline quisquam.

B. Double Comparative: Two Adjectives connected by "rather than" are sometimes translated by two Comparatives joined by "quam."

Co-ordinate Relative: The Relative is often used where in English we should use merely a Demonstrative.

Indirect Command is expressed by ut with the Subjunctive.

Indefinite Frequency in Relative Clauses is expressed, in Livy, by the Subjunctive; in Cicero, by the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative.

Dependent Clauses in Indirect Speech: The Imperfect Subjunctive is used to express the Future Simple of Direct Speech.

C. Turn into Direct Speech the "Contiones" of Camillus.

CHAPTERS XI, XII

A. 1. Principal parts of redigo, efficio, metuo, euinco, elanguesco, fido, ostendo, incido, paueo, linquo, utor, praecello, parco, lacesso, posco.

2. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of saepius melior, similis.

3. Decline plus.

B. The Alleged Reason is translated by the Subjunctive Mood (Virtual Oblique).

The Subjunctive is often used with prius quam to denote that the action of the Main Verb prevents the fulfilment of the action of the Subordinate Verb.

Intransitive Verbs can only be used Impersonally in the Passive.

Result is expressed by ut with the Subjunctive.

C. 1. Quare tribuni multitudinem in Camillum incitabant?
2. Quomodo Camillus Faliscos urbe egredi coegit?
3. Quare uidebatur obsidio diuturna futura?
4. Quis principum pueros Faleriis erudiebat?
5. Quomodo pueros in Romanorum castra duxit?
6. Quibus Camillus magistrum tradidit, et ad quid faciendum?
7. Quam mutationem hoc spectaculum animis hostium iniecit?
8. Quando minore cum laude Camillus triumphans Romam inierat?

CHAPTERS XIII, XIV

A. 1. Give the principal parts of iubeo, accio, irascor, expello, maneo, possideo, constat, consido, defendo, affero, egeo.
2. Decline unus, is, ius.

B. In Substantival Clauses, expressing Indirect Requests, ut and ne with the Subjunctive are used as in Final Clauses.

Instead of a Potential Subjunctive or in the Apodosis of a Conditional Sentence, the Indicative of possum is sometimes used.

The Complement of a Link-Verb in the Infinitive used directly after a Verb, is in the same case as the Subject of the Main Verb.

Nisi quod, introducing a statement of fact which is not a valid reason, takes the Subjunctive Mood.

C. 1. Turn into Oratio Recta the answer of the Gauls.
2. Quid, Camillo manente, capi non potuerat?
3. Quare Galli Alpes transierant?

4. Quid Clusini pro Romanis fecerant?
5. Quid ab Romanis impetrauere?
6. Quare non satis mitis legatio erat?

CHAPTERS XV, XVI

A. 1. Give the principal parts of quaero, accendo, urgeo, transfigo, agnosco, expono, reicio, soleo, defluo, misceo, nascor.

2. Give the Comparative and Superlative of senex, nobilis, extra, infra.

3. Decline senex.

B. The Dative is used predicatively to express Purpose.

The Supine in -um is used after Verbs of Motion to express Purpose.

Quin etiam, with the Indicative Mood, means "nay rather," "nay more."

Qui is used with the Subjunctive, particularly without an Antecedent, to express the whole of a class or type (Generic Subjunctive).

C. Translate:

1. The Romans asked what kind of right that was.
2. Fabius pierced the Gaulish leader with a spear and killed him.
3. The Gaulish embassy set forth this as they had been instructed.
4. The tribunes, by whose rashness the war has been caused, are in supreme command.
5. The Gauls at once tore up their standards, and advanced at full speed.
6. Most terror was caused at Rome by the haste of the enemy.

CHAPTERS XVII, XVIII

A. 1. Give the principal parts of the following verbs, separating the compounds into their component parts: instruo, cohaereo, concurro, claudo, uereor, accido, excubo.

2. Collect the Compounds of uerto in this lesson, and divide them into Verb and Preposition.

3. Decline cornu, alter, iter.

4. Give the Comparative and Superlative of paulum, post.

B. 1. The Ablative Neuter of the Past Participle and of some Adjectives is sometimes used alone in the Ablative Absolute.

2. Give examples of the—
   Partitive Genitive.
   Objective Genitive.
   Ablative of Separation.

C. 1. Quomodo Romani aciem instruunt?

2. Quare ita instruunt?

3. Quid rebatur Brennus?

4. Quo maxima pars fugit?

5. Quare Galli pauore defixi steterunt?

6. Quo tempore Romam peruenerunt?

7. Quid ibi equites inuenere?

8. Quid ueriti extra urbem manebant?

9. Ubi consederunt?

CHAPTERS XIX, XX

A. 1. The principal parts of credo, relinquo, concedo immineo, tueor, digredior, alo, defodio.

2. Decline se, ullus, deus.

B. Give examples of—

Accusative and Infinitive.
Consecutive Clause.
Quo final.
Dependent Clause in Oratio Obliqua.
Virtual Oblique.
Indirect Question.

C. Translate:

When they were departing, the women followed them and asked them to what fate they were delivering them. A great part of them followed their husbands into the citadel. The small hill could not hold the great multitude of the common people. Part of them dispersed into the country, part made for neighbouring cities. Lucius Albinus saw the Vestal virgins on the slope which leads to the Ianiculum, and carried them on his waggon to Caere.

CHAPTERS XXI, XXII

A. 1. Principal parts of induo, pateo, aperio, mulceo, orior, exhaurio, flecto, obsideo, adhibeo, experio, statuo, diuido.

2. Decline uis, idem.

B. 1. Give examples of—

Adverbial Accusative.
Locatival Ablative.

2. The Gerundive of Transitive Verbs can be used to express Purpose, agreeing with a Noun governed by ad.

3. Sequence of Tenses in Consecutive Clauses: The Perfect Subjunctive is used with a Historic Main

Verb to express more emphatically that the result was accomplished.

C. 1. Ubi sederunt qui curules magistratus gesserant?
2. Quare Galli subsidium reliquere?
3. Quomodo dis similes esse senes uidebantur?
4. Quis dicitur Gallum feriisse?
5. Quare feriit?
6. Qualis nox diem excepit?
7. Quomodo Galli impetum fecerunt?
8. Quare frumentum deerat Gallis?
9. Quid igitur fecerunt?

CHAPTERS XXIII, XXIV

A. 1. Principal parts of experior, obliuiscor, pario, sterno, uincio, nanciscor, cerno, comprimo, cresco.
2. Collect the Compounds of fero in these two chapters, and write out their principal parts.
3. Give the Comparative and Superlative of uetus.

B. Explain the Subjunctives cogitet, possit, daretur.
Quin is used with the Subjunctive after Negative or Quasi-Negative Verbs of Preventing instead of quominus.

C. Turn into Oratio Obliqua after the Historic Verb dixit the speech of Camillus.

CHAPTERS XXV, XXVI

A. 1. Principal parts of contendo, animaduerto, traho, fallo, arripio, ico, prolabor, ascendo.
2. Decline praeceps, uir.

B. Verbs of Reminding, Remembering, and Forgetting govern the Genitive Case.

The Accusative of the End of Motion is used without a Preposition in names of towns and very small islands and certain common words—*e.g.*, domum, rus.

The Historic Infinitive is used in vivid narration instead of the Imperfect Indicative.

C. Translate:

1. A great part of the soldiers had fought successfully under the leadership of Camillus.
2. An active young man was carried down the Tiber to Rome.
3. The soldiers had the leader for whom they wished.
4. The Gauls noticed a human footstep where the ascent was easy.
5. Manlius seized his arms and called the rest to arms.
6. At dawn the soldiers were assembled by bugle-call.
7. Sulpicius punished them all in the military fashion.

CHAPTERS XXVII, XXVIII

A. 1. Principal parts of iaceo, deficio, paciscor, redimo, appendo, patior, eligo, perago.

2. Decline ecquis.

3. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of malus, inferior.

B. The Present Indicative is used with dum, even in Historic Time and Oratio Obliqua, when it means "while."

Collect examples of Gerundive constructions from these two chapters.

Explain the Subjunctives haberent, appareret, perficeretur, creatus esset, expediant.

C. 1. Quae mala utrumque exercitum urgebant?

2. Quare Romani panem de Capitolio iactauere?

3. Quid pretium Romanis factum est?
4. Quid tribuno recusanti Gallus dixit?
5. Quare negauit Camillus pactionem ratam esse?
6. Ubi altero proelio Galli fusi sunt?
7. Quomodo a militibus Camillus appellabatur?
8. Quid agebant tribuni plebis?
9. Quare non abdicauit Camillus dictaturam?

CHAPTERS XXIX, XXX

A. 1. Principal parts of uiuo, perpello, quiesco, percenseo, loquor, memini, restituo, resto, sino.
2. Decline ego, Iuppiter, puluinar, quis (Indefinite).
3. Write out Present Subjunctive of uolo; Present Indicative of possum.

B. Conditional Subjunctives: In imaginary conditions—
Present Subjunctive refers to the Future.
Imperfect Subjunctive refers to the present or continuous past.
Pluperfect Subjunctive refers to the past.
Give examples from the two chapters.

C. Translate:
Why have you saved your country from the hands of the enemy, if when you have recovered it you are going to leave it? The places where the sacrifices are to be performed are fixed no less than the days. We ought not to leave all these gods. What am I to say of the Vestals, whom only the capture of the city has ever moved from their abode? Or of the priest of Jupiter, who never remains a single night outside the city? Even if we ought to have emigrated before, now, at any rate, this emigration would be cowardly.

CHAPTERS XXXI, XXXII

A. 1. Principal parts of pendeo, fateor, deueho, coniungo, demitto, decerno, egredior, erigo, exstinguo, accedo, conscribo, adorior.

2. Decline together hoc caelum, urbs condenda, caput humanum, uetus hostis.

B. 1. Give examples of Virtual Oblique from the two chapters.

The Present Subjunctive is used in Main Clauses to express a realizable wish. Optative.

2. Case Usages:

Dative of Purpose.
Genitive of Definition.
Partive Genitive.
Locatival Ablative.
Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Separation.
Causal Ablative.

C. Translate:

1. Do we so little love our country?
2. Gods and men have chosen this site for the city?
3. What sense is there in migrating from this city?
4. Both the rest of his speech and those words which dealt with religion moved them very deeply.
5. The centurion bade them place the standard there.
6. Stone and timber were provided at public expense.
7. Their haste was the reason why the city was built without care.
8. They decided that Camillus should defend the State.
9. L. Aemilius was set in command of one part of the army.

CHAPTERS XXXIII, XXXIV

A. 1. Principal parts of deleo, saepio, congero, caedo, fugio, molior, ingruo, parco, consido, soluo.
2. Decline uis, saepes, opus, nomen.
3. Parse adissent.

B. All temporal Conjunctions, except "cum," take the Indicative when used merely to express the time of an action.
Explain the Subjunctives saepirent, posset, minor moles . . . fuerit, auxilium Sutrinis ferret.

C. 1. Quare Galli Romanum exercitum contemnebant?
2. Quid nomine Camilli audito fecerunt?
3. Quot annos bellum Romanis cum Uolscis fuerat?
4. Quae oppida Etrusci oppugnauere?
5. Quem Sutriis rerum statum Camillus inuenit?
6. Quid praecones edicere iussit?
7. Quid ex praeda factum est?
8. Ubi hoc positum est?

CHAPTERS XXXV, XXXVI

A. 1. Principal parts of desino, contemno, adnitor, circumsedeo, lego, proficiscor, concieo, insilio, increpo, consuesco, dirimo.
2. Write out the Present Indicative of aio.

B. Explain the Subjunctives esset, creasset, possit, efficiat, attineat, consueuissent; and the Indicative diremit (Chap. XXXVI).

C. Write out in Oratio Recta the speech of Camillus in Chap. XXXV.

CHAPTERS XXXVII, XXXVIII

A. 1. Principal parts of reor, relinquo, deposco, eicio, restituo, compleo, insequor, sperno, inuideo, soluo.

2. Decline together pars altera, quod oppidum.

B. 1. Give examples from these chapters of—

Historic Infinitive.

Genitive of Quality.

2. The Present Subjunctive is used in Conditional Clauses to express an imaginary condition, which may yet be fulfilled in the future.

3. The Perfect Subjunctive is used in the Apodosis to express the imaginary effect, capable of realization in the future, of an action performed in the past.

4. A Potential Subjunctive is sometimes found in a dependent clause—*e.g.*, after quamquam.

C. Translate :

1. Antium had been the cause of the last war.
2. The ambassadors said the time was short.
3. Although he would have preferred to go, he did not refuse.
4. The colleague attacked the part which the enemy held.
5. He led his army to Nepete, which the Etruscans held entirely.
6. He despised the other chiefs, and envied only Camillus.
7. Its author made the sedition unusually terrible.
8. He called upon heaven to show gratitude to his liberator.

CHAPTERS XXXIX, XL

A. 1. Principal parts of instinguo, addico, accendo, patior, consulo, dissero, fremo, refringo, tollo, profiteor.

2. Write out the Present Indicative of inquam.
3. Decline together aes alienum, spes fallax.

B. Explain the Case Usages: Unius hominis esset, aere alieno exsolui, agmine ingenti uenit, arbitrio inimicorum locuturum, inuidiae magis triumphus quam gloriae fuit, oratio ei exitio fuit.

C. 1. Quare Manlius fundum subiecit praeconi?
2. Quid deinde de patribus iecit?
3. Ad quod Manlium dictator adhortatus est?
4. Quid respondit Manlius?
5. Quare inuidiae fuit Camilli triumphus?
6. Quid exprobrabatur multitudini?
7. Quare oratio Manlii ei exitio fuit?
8. Quomodo interfectus est?
9. Quarum rerum unus locus monumentum fuit?

CHAPTERS XLI, XLII

A. 1. Principal parts of defendo, decerno, uigeo, obeo percello, fido, opperior, sentio, iuuo, quaero, explico, frigeo, augeo, torpeo, duco, soleo, peruado occido.
2. Decline: opem, tres, totus.
3. Parse: quaternum (Chap. XLI), patere (Chap. XLII).

B. Quin is used with a Consecutive Subjunctive after a negative Main Verb.

Give examples from these chapters of—

Historic Infinitive.

Gerund Usages.

Genitive of Quality.

Simul is sometimes used for simul ac as a Temporal Conjunction.

C. Translate:

The enemy were trusting in the numbers of their

men, and were not disposed to make any delay about fighting. One of the Roman leaders was annoyed at the delay, by which his colleague sought an opportunity to support his forces. He had urged the excited soldiers to demand battle, and told M. Furius that they were increasing the courage of the enemy by delay. Camillus replied: "I cannot hinder your power. Do what you think is for the benefit of the State." The tribune drew up the line: Camillus waited with the reserves.

CHAPTERS XLIII, XLIV

A. 1. Principal parts of peto, decurro, cresco, scisco, cado, ueto, moueo, differo.

2. Decline: uis, iuger, tribus, iste, domus, solus.

B. Case Usages:

Ablative of Measure of Difference.
Ablative of the point in which (Instrumental).
Ablative of Manner.
Locative.

What sort of Genitive is omnium earum rogationum comitia? (Chap. XLIV).

Account for the Subjunctives: intercederent (Chap. XLIII), reducerentur (Chap. XLIV).

C. 1. Quare ad Camillum iterum decursum est?

2. Quales leges Stolo et Sextius promulgauere?

3. In hoc discrimine quod remedium patres inuenere?

4. Quid ad hoc minatur Sextius?

5. Quid ex eius minis euenit?

6. Quae res populum mouit ut tribuni militum crearentur?

7. Quid ad Uelitras gestum est?

8. Quis iam Sextio Licinioque se addidit?

9. Quo modo tribuni primores patrum fatigabant ?
10. Quare comitia earum rogationum differebantur ?

CHAPTERS XLV, XLVI

A. 1. Principal parts of obsto, consido, pario, insero, tendo, incutio, minuo, gero, dissuadeo, eludo, caueo, polluo.

2. What are the Latin technical terms—
(*a*) For assenting to a proposed law ?
(*b*) For appointing magistrates to fill a vacancy ?
(*c*) For the interposition of the tribunician veto ?

B. Give examples from these chapters of the following constructions :
Cum Temporal, with Subjunctive.
Qui Final.
Imaginary Condition in Past Time.
Consecutive Subjunctive.
Subjunctive in Dependent Clause in Oratio Obliqua.
Jussive Subjunctive.

C. Turn into Oratio Recta the speech of Claudius Crassus.

CHAPTERS XLVII, XLVIII

A. 1. Principal parts of iubeo, perpello, uinco, redigo, orior, restituo.

2. Decline milia, plebes, par.

3. Parse (giving principal parts) allata, acciperentur, creando, exsulatum.

B. Collect the Result-Clauses in these chapters.
Explain the Ablatives, hoc anno, memoria pristinae cladis, consensu patrum, aduersa nobilitate, princeps pace belloque, desiderio ciuitatis.

And the Subjunctives, qui ius in urbe diceret, quem secundum . . . ferrent.

And the Indicative, cum tandem . . . sedatae sunt.

C. 1. The only effect of the speech will be that the passing of the proposals will be deferred.

2. The senate conceded to the people that one consul should be elected from the people.

3. M. Furius, appointed dictator for the fifth time, fought a pitched battle with the Gauls.

4. The senate was induced to allow the holding of consular elections.

5. A praetor was chosen from the senate to administer justice in Rome.

6. The captured State implored the help of him whom it had sent into exile.

7. This extraordinary man was called the second founder of the city of Rome.

INDEX OF SYNTAX

APPENDIX A

THE EARLY WARS OF ROME

When, at the end of the fifth century before Christ, the Romans drove out the tyrannical Tarquin, surnamed the Proud, last of their seven kings, they found themselves in a situation of considerable peril. Four dangerous enemies surrounded them—the Etruscans in the north-west, the Latins in the immediate south and east, the Volscian Highlanders and the Aequi in the inland country. For a century and a half Rome was occupied in warfare practically without remission, generally with one or more of these four tribes, occasionally with a band of migrant Gauls.

The Latins were the first aggressors, and were decisively defeated at the battle of Lake Regillus, where, as the Roman legend avers, the "great twin brethren," Castor and Pollux, fought in the Roman ranks. A Latin League was then formed, of which Rome became a member, and eventually the head.

A long period of peace with Etruria gave Rome opportunity to cope successfully with the Volscians and Aequi. In these fiercely-contested wars two great generals, Coriolanus and Cincinnatus, won many victories for the Roman arms, and it was due in great measure to them that, by the end of the fourth century, Rome was able to abandon

her defensive attitude, and had driven her enemies back into their mountain strongholds.

Meanwhile, however, the forty years' truce with Etruria had come to an end, and there was a long and bitter struggle with the powerful city of Veii. The Roman army invested the city, and besieged it for ten years. At last, after varying fortunes, divine omens revealed to the Romans the means of capturing the city. Led by the great Camillus, the Roman forces took Veii by storm, and the Veientine district of Southern Etruria was added to the Roman dominions.

In the interval of comparative peace which ensued upon the fall of Veii, internal dissensions arose at Rome, which resulted in the exile of Camillus, too proud to seek the favour of the people either by condescension of manner or largesse of booty. Prosecuted before the public assembly, he withdrew in indignation to the neighbouring town of Ardea, calling down the wrath of heaven upon his ungrateful countrymen. He had not long been in retirement there when Rome was faced by a peril greater than any which had hitherto threatened. A horde of Gauls, moving southward in search of new settlements, came to the town of Clusium, and demanded land. Terror-stricken, the people of Clusium appealed to Rome for protection, and a Roman embassy was sent to bid the Gauls withdraw. But when the barbarians refused to accede to this demand, the Roman envoys were rash enough to fight in the ranks of their friends, and the Gauls, indignant at this violation of the courtesies of international intercourse, left Clusium, and hastened to turn their arms against Rome.

A great battle was fought at the River Allia in 390 B.C., in which the Roman army was utterly routed, and the way to Rome lay open to the Gauls. At Rome all was panic and alarm. It seemed hopeless to defend the city,

and eventually the pick of the Roman troops, with their wives and children, retired to the Capitol, leaving the elders to the mercy of the Gauls, who massacred them to a man. The Gauls occupied and pillaged the city, and vigorously besieged the Capitol. Once they had all but captured it by a secret night attack, when the cackling of the sacred geese—spared even in the famine of the siege—aroused the centurion Manlius just in time to hurl down the human ladder, by means of which the first of the enemy was about to mount the wall. But famine effected what force of arms could not, and the Romans were at last obliged to make terms. They were in the very act of paying out the ransom demanded by the Gauls, when Camillus appeared at the head of an army, to save the country which had treated him so ungratefully. Two fierce battles were fought, and the Gauls were exterminated. So says the historian Livy; but there is reason to believe that the Romans came off with less honour than he would have us believe. At any rate, the siege had reduced Rome to a very perilous condition, and it was only the genius of Camillus which saved her in the struggles which ensued.

Three of her ancient foes—the Etruscans, Aequi, and Volscians—attacked her simultaneously; and even the Hernici, hitherto most loyal of the Latin League, joined in the attack. For ten years there was no respite from war, in spite of the many brilliant victories of Camillus and his colleagues. The Latins, too, revolted, and even the Roman settlers at Velitrae; but the Roman arms prevailed, and some ten years after the battle of the Allia the sphere of operations had been transferred from Roman to Volscian territory.

About this time the course of Roman conquest was interrupted by renewed internal dissensions. These, however, were brought to a happy conclusion, and,

indeed, resulted in the consolidation of the Roman State. Camillus, no less serviceable to the State in civil discords than in foreign wars, played no small part in the final settlement, but the next year witnessed his death. But Rome was strong enough to do without him. In the wars which followed she became mistress, first, of Latium and Campania; then, after a bitter struggle with the Samnites, Central Italy was added to her dominions; finally, after the repulse of the Epirot invader Pyrrhus, the Roman dominions were extended to the southern and eastern coasts; and Rome, mistress of all Italy southward from the Po, was ready for the greatest struggle of all—the war with the Carthaginians.

APPENDIX B

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE ORDERS AT ROME

THE Roman people consisted of two classes or orders—the plebeians and the patricians. The latter had the monopoly of all the offices and privileges of the State; the former were allowed to share only the burdens. They had, indeed, the right to vote in the "Comitia Centuriata"—the assembly of the Roman citizen army—but even there they could only vote upon measures proposed by patrician magistrates and sanctioned by the patrician Senate, or choose their magistrates from the patrician candidates who offered themselves for election; and even then, such was the constitution of the assembly, their superior numbers could only command a minority of the votes. If wronged by patricians, they had to plead before a patrician court; if they were in debt, and unable to pay, they became the bond-slaves of their patrician creditors; and they could be executed on the order of a patrician magistrate.

This last was the evil which was the cause of their earliest agitations; and about the end of the sixth century B.C. they were granted the right to appeal against sentence of death, and plead their cause before the public assembly. The next, and most irksome of all their burdens, was the enslavement for debt. Some few years after the con-

cession of the right of appeal the populace retired from the city in a body, and refused to return until their grievances were remedied. As a result of this concessions were made, not only to relieve the existing burden of debt, but to grant protection for the future. Purely plebeian officers, called "tribunes," were to be appointed by the people to protect the popular interests. They were to be allowed, by personal intervention, to protect any individual citizen, and to veto any magistrate's order, in Rome. They could also summon the council of the common people, and obtain an expression of their opinion, called the "plebiscitum." Their persons were sacred.

After this concession the plebeians turned their attention to the removal of their other disabilities. They wanted to be put on a level with the patricians in respect to the validity of their marriages, the right to acquire property and hold land, and, most important of all, the right to hold office. The first of these aims was accomplished in the middle of the fifth century, and the third, stubbornly contested by the aristocracy, remained the main object of the plebeians. In 444 B.C., instead of the two consuls who were ordinarily the chief magistrates, a board of magistrates, called "military tribunes with consular power," were appointed—an office theoretically open to the plebeians, though no plebeian was elected till 400. The patricians now began to see that the consulship must eventually be thrown open to the people, so they tried to minimize the effect of the concession by dividing among minor officers some of the consular privileges, hoping, no doubt, to keep these offices for themselves. But these hopes were not fulfilled; and, indeed, the plebeians obtained access to the minor offices, with the exception of the quaestorship, soon after their institution.

From the middle to the end of the fifth century there was respite from political agitation, due to the great wars.

But this respite was brought to an end by the Gallic invasion and the resulting distress; and after minor measures of relief had been passed, two of the tribunes of 376—Licinius and Sextius—brought forward three proposals, which were intended to give the plebeians practical equality in the State with the patricians. Henceforth there were to be consuls again, instead of military tribunes with consular power, and one at least of these was to be a plebeian. Drastic measures were to be taken to relieve the plebeians of their load of debt. The patrician practice of appropriating huge tracts of State land at a nominal rent was to be strictly curtailed. The patricians offered a strenuous resistance to these revolutionary proposals, but the tribunes, re-elected year after year, were no less obstinate in obstructing all business of State until their measures should be passed. The appointment of a dictator —a supreme magistrate of extraordinary powers—was ineffectual to check the agitation, and eventually, after ten years, the patricians gave way, induced by the aged Camillus to abandon their opposition to the agitation they could no longer resist. Henceforward plebeians as well as patricians were eligible for the highest offices of the State, and it was not long before they succeeded in removing all inequalities between the orders. From this time the distinction between plebeian and patrician ceased to have any practical importance; and the State of Rome, united as it had never been before, could devote its undivided attention to the conquest of Italy, and the subsequent expansion of the empire.

VOCABULARY

(References in Arabic numerals are to chapters in the text.)

A

A. = *Aulus.*
ā, ab (Prep., Abl.), *from, by* (of Agent).
abaliēno -āre -āui -ātum, *to take away from.*
abdico -āre -āui -ātum (se), *to abdicate.*
abdūco -ere, abduxi, abductum, *to lead away.*
abeo -īre -ii -itum, *to go away.*
abicio -ere, abiēci, abiectum, *to throw away.*
absens -entis, *absent*
absoluo -ere, absolui, absolūtum, *to acquit.*
absterreo -ēre -ui -itum, *to frighten away.*
abstineo -ēre -ui, abstentum, *to refrain* (*from slaying,* etc.).
absum, abesse, āfui, *to be away.*
absūmo -ere, absumpsi, absumptum, *to consume.*
abundo -āre -āui -ātum, *to flow over, away.*
ac (= **atque**) (Conj.), *and.*
accēdo -ere, accessi, accessum, *to be added.*
accendo -ere, accendi, accensum, *to kindle, excite.*
accido -ere, accidi, *to happen.*
accio -īre -īui -ītum, *to summon.*
accipio -ere, accēpi, acceptum, *to receive, sustain* (*loss*).
accūrāte, *carefully.*
accurro -ere, accucurri, accursum, *to hasten up.*
acerbus -a -um, *bitter, unpleasant.*
acies -ei, f., *line of battle, army.*
actio -ōnis, *proposal.*
ad (Prep., Acc.), *to, towards, with a view to, in addition to, at, near.*
addīco -ere, addixi, addictum, *to enslave* (*for debt*).
addo -ere, addidi, additum, *to add.*
addūco -ere, adduxi, adductum, *to lead up, induce.*
adeo -īre -ii -itum, *to approach.*
adeo (Adv.), *so, to such an extent.*
adhaereo -ēre, adhaesi, adhaesum, *to cling to* (Dat.).
adhibeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to bring in, apply.*
adhortātio -ōnis, f., *exhortation.*
adhortor -āri -ātus sum, *to exhort, encourage.*
ādicio -ere, adiēci, adiectum, *to add.*
aditus -ūs, m., *approach.*
adiungo -ere, adiunxi, adiunctum, *to add.*
administro -āre -āui -ātum, *to manage.*
admoneo -ēre -ui -itum, *to remind.*
admoueo -ēre, admōui, admōtum, *to move up* (Tr.), *apply.*
adnītor -i, adnīsus or **adnixus sum,** *to strive.*
adnuo -ere, adnui, adnūtum, *to nod assent.*
adolescens -entis, m., *youth.*

adorior -iri, adortus sum, *to attack, proceed* (*to attack*).
adsoleo -ēre, adsolitus sum, *to be accustomed, customary.*
adsuētus -a -um, *accustomed.*
adsum, adesse, adfui, *to be at hand, help* (Dat.).
aduena -ae, m., *newcomer.*
aduenio -īre, aduēni, aduentum, *to arrive.*
aduento -āre -āui -ātum, *to approach.*
aduentus -ūs, m., *approach.*
aduersārius -i, m., *opponent.*
aduersus -a -um, *adverse, opposite.*
aduersus (Prep., Acc.), *against.*
aduoco -āre -āui -ātum, *to summon.*
aedes -is, f., *temple,* (Plur.) *house.*
aedificātio -ōnis, f., *building, construction.*
aedificium -i, n., *building.*
aedifico -āre -āui -ātum, *to build.*
aedīlis -is, m., *junior plebeian magistrate, aedile.*
aegre (Adv.), *with difficulty;* **aegre ferre** (Acc.), *to be annoyed at.*
aeque, *equally.*
aequipero -āre -āui -ātum, *to make equal.*
aequo -āre -āui -ātum, *to make equal or level.*
aequus -a -um, *equal, fair, level;* **aequus animus,** *a calm mind.*
aerārium -i, n., *treasury.*
aes, aeris, n., *bronze, money;* **aes aliēnum,** *debt.*
aestimatio -ōnis, f., *valuation, estimation.*
aestimo -āre -āui -ātum, *to value.*
aetās -ātis, f., *age, time of life.*
aeternus -a -um, *everlasting.*
affecto -āre -āui -ātum, *to aim at.*
affero, afferre, attuli, allātum, *to bring, bring news.*
afficio -ere, affēci, affectum, *to damage.*
ager, agri, m., *land, field.*
aggredior, -i, aggressus sum, *to attack.*
agito -āre -āui -ātum, *to propose.*
agmen -inis, n., *column.*
agnosco -ere, agnōui, agnitum, *to recognize.*
ago -ere, ēgi, actum, *to do, drive, transact* (*business*).
agere grātias, *to give thanks.*
agere (**uītam,** etc.), *to spend, live.*
agrestis -e (Noun and Adj.), *rustic.*
aio (Defective Verb), *to say, affirm.*
āla -ae, f., *wing.*
alacer -cris -cre, *keen.*
alacritās -ātis, f., *enthusiasm.*
Alba -ae, f., *a Latin town.*
Albānus -a -um, *belonging to Alba.*
albus -a -um, *white.*
alibi, *elsewhere.*
aliēnus -a -um, *belonging to others.*
aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, or **aliquod,** *someone, something, some.*
aliquot, *some, several.*
aliquotiens (Adv.), *several times.*
aliter (Adv.), *otherwise.*
alius -a -ud, *other, different;* **alius . . . alius,** *one . . . other.*
Allia -ae f., *a river near Rome.*
Alliensis -e, *belonging to the Allia.*
alo -ere -ui, altum, *to nourish.*
Alpes -ium, f., *the Alps.*
alter -a -um, *the one, the other; second.*
altercātio -ōnis, f., *dispute.*
altitūdo -inis, f., *height, depth.*
altus -a -um, *high, deep.*
ambāges -is, f., *going round, evasion, riddle.*
ambiguus -a -um, *dubious.*
ambo (Num. Adj.), *both.*
amīcitia -ae, f., *friendship.*
amīcus -a -um (Noun and Adj.), *friendly, friend.*
āmitto -ere, āmīsi, āmissum, *to lose.*
amnis -is, m., *stream.*

āmōlior -īri -ītus sum, *to remove (with effort).*
āmoueo -ēre, āmōui, āmōtum, *to remove.*
amplector -i, amplexus sum, *to embrace, grasp.*
amplitūdo -inis, f., *greatness.*
amplus -a -um, *ample, sufficient, extensive.*
anceps -ipitis, *twofold, dubious, dangerous.*
ancīle -is, n., *sacred shield.*
animaduerto -ere, animaduerti, animaduersum, *to perceive;* (**in** with Acc.), *punish.*
animus -i, m., *mind, courage, spirit, intention.*
Anio -ēnis, m., *river near Rome.*
annus -i, n., *year.*
anser -is, c., *goose.*
ante (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *before, in front of, exceeding.*
antea (Adv.), *hitherto.*
antecēdo -ere, antecessi, *to go before.*
antequam (Conj.), *before that, before.*
antīquo -āre -āui -ātum, *to reject (a bill).*
Antiās -ātis, *belonging to Antium.*
Antium -i, n., *town near Rome.*
Apennīnus -i, m., *the Apennine mountains.*
aperio -īre -ui, apertum, *to open* (Tr.), *reveal.*
apertus -a -um, *open.*
Apollo -inis, m., *god of prophecy.*
apparātus -ūs, m., *preparation, equipment.*
appāreo -ēre -ui, *to appear.*
appello -āre -āui -ātum, *to call, name.*
appendo -ere, appendi, appensum, *to weigh out.*
appeto -ere -īui -ītum, *to seek, make for, attack.*
approbo -āre -āui -ātum, *to approve.*
apud (Prep., Acc.), *among.*
aqua -ae, f., *water.*
arbitrium -i, n., *judgment, will.*
arbor -oris, f., *tree.*
arceo -ēre -ui, *to keep off.*
arcesso -ere -īui -ītum, *to send for.*
Ardea -ae, f., *a town near Rome.*
Ardeās -ātis, m., *citizen of Ardea.*
argūmentum -i, n., *proof.*
arguo -ere, argui, argūtum, *to allege.*
arma -ōrum, n., *arms.*
armātus -i, m., *armed man.*
armo -āre -āui -ātum, *to arm.*
arripio -ere, arripui, arreptum, *to snatch up, seize.*
ars, artis, f., *art, skill, strategy.*
arx, arcis, f., *citadel.*
ascendo -ere, ascendi, ascensum, *to climb up.*
ascensus -ūs, m., *ascent.*
aspernor -āri -ātus sum, *to scorn, reject.*
atque (Conj.), *and;* (after **idem, simul,** etc.), *as.*
attineo -ēre -ui, attentum, *to belong to, concern* (**ad**).
attribuo -ere, attribui, attribūtum, *to allot.*
auctor -is, m., *proposer, author.*
audax -ācis, m., *bold.*
audio -īre -īui -ītum, *to hear, listen to.*
aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, *to carry away.*
augeo -ēre, auxi, auctum, *to increase* (Tr.).
augustus -a -um, *majestic.*
aureus -a -um, *golden.*
aurum -i, n., *gold.*
auspicium -i, n. (usually Plur.), *auspices.*
auspicor -āri -ātus sum, *to take the auspices.*
auspicāto, *after taking the auspices.*
aut, *or;* **aut . . . aut,** *either . . . or.*
auxilium -i, n., *help.*
Auentīnus (collis), *the Aventine hill (in Rome).*
āuerto -ere, āuerti, āuersum, *to turn away* (Tr.).
auis -is, c., *bird.*

B

barba -ae, f., *beard*.
barbarus -a -um, *savage*.
bello -āre -āui -ātum, *to wage war*.
bellum -i, n., *war*.
bene (Adv.), *well*.
beneficium -i, n., *kindness, kindly act*.
benignitās -ātis, f., *kindness*.
Boii -ōrum, *a Gallic tribe*.
bonus -a -um, *good*.
breuis -e, *short*.
Brixia -ae, f., *Brescia, a town in Italy*.

C

C. = *Gaius*.
cado -ere, cecidi, cāsum, *to fall, perish*.
caedes -is, f., *slaughter*.
caedo -ere, cecīdi, caesum, *to cut, strike, kill*.
caelestis -e, *dwelling in, or coming from, the sky*.
caelum -i, n., *sky*.
Caere -is, n., *a Latin town*.
caerimōnia -ae, f., *ceremony, rite*.
campus -i, m., *plain*.
candidus -a -um, *white*.
canis -is, c., *dog*.
cano -ere, cecini, cantum, *to sing, recite, prophesy, give a signal*.
Capēna -ae, f., *an Etruscan town*.
Capēnās -ātis, *belonging to Capena*.
capio -ere, cēpi, captum, *to take, capture, incur, accommodate* (20).
Capitōlium -i, n., *temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome*.
captīuus -a -um, *captive*.
caput -itis, n., *head, chief part*.
carcer -is, m., *prison*.
careo -ēre -ui, *to be without* (Abl.).
cāritās -ātis, f., *affection*.
Carmentis -is, f., *a Roman goddess;* **ad Carmentis**, *to the temple of Carmentis*.
cārus -a -um, *dear*.
castra -ōrum, n., *camp*.
cāsus -ūs, m., *fall, chance, disaster*.
caterua -ae, f., *troop*.
causa -ae, f., *cause, reason*; (Abl.) *for the sake of*.
caueo -ēre, cāui, cautum, *to beware, take precautions against*.
cauillor -āri -ātus sum, *to chat*.
cēdo -ere, cessi, cessum, *to yield, give way, grant*.
celebrātus -a -um, *attended by crowds, often spoken of*.
celer -is -e, *quick, swift*.
celeritās -ātis, f., *haste, speed*.
cella -ae, f., *shrine*.
Cenomanni -ōrum, *a Gallic tribe*.
censeo -ēre -ui, censum, *to vote, reckon, consider*.
centēni -ae -a, *one hundred each*.
centum, *one hundred*.
centūrio -āre -āui -ātum, *to enrol in the centuries, enlist*.
centurio -ōnis, m., *commander of one hundred men*.
cerno -ere, crēui, crētum, *to see*.
certāmen -inis, n., *strife, struggle, tension*.
certo -āre -āui -ātum, *to strive, contend*.
certus -a -um, *certain, appointed*.
cesso -āre -āui -ātum, *to be idle, free from*.
cēteri -ae -a, *the others, the rest*.
cēterum, *however*.
cibus -i, m., *food*.
cieo -ēre, cīui, cītum, *to rouse, summon*.
circā (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *around*.
circum (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *around*.
circumago -ere, circumēgi, circumactum, *to lead round, complete* (*a year*).
circumfero, circumferre, circumtuli, circumlātum, *to carry round, turn round*.
circumfundor -i, circumfusus sum, *to surround* (Dat.).
circumsedeo -ēre, circumsēdi, circumsessum, *to surround*.

circumsto -āre, circumstiti, *to surround.*
circumuenio -īre, circumuēni, circumuentum, *to surround.*
citātus -a -um, *hurried.*
cito -āre -āui -ātum, *to summon.*
cito, *quickly;* (Comp.) **citius,** *more quickly, rather.*
cīuīlis -e, *belonging to, or fit for, the state or a citizen.*
cīuis -is, c., *citizen, fellow-citizen.*
cīuitās -ātis, f., *state.*
clādes -is, f., *disaster.*
clam (Adv.), *secretly.*
clāmito -āre -āui -ātum, *to shout repeatedly.*
clāmor -is, m., *shout.*
clandestīnus -a -um, *secret, underhand.*
clangor -is, m., *clamour, din.*
clārus -a -um, *famous, clear.*
classicus -i, m., *the bugle-call.*
claudo -ere, clausi, clausum, *to shut.*
claustrum -i, n., *bar, fastening.*
cliens -entis, m., *dependant.*
clīuus -i, m., *slope.*
cloāca -ae, f., *sewer.*
Clusīnus -a -um, *belonging to Clusium.*
Clusium -i, n., *the oldest Etruscan town.*
coaceruo -āre -āui -ātum, *to heap up.*
coeo -īre -ii -itum, *to come together.*
coepi -isse, coeptum, *to begin.*
cōgito -āre -āui -ātum, *to think.*
cognitio -ōnis, f., *inquiry.*
cōgo -ere, coēgi, coactum, *to collect, compel.*
cohaereo -ēre, cohaesi, cohaesum, *to cling together.*
cohors -ortis, f., *cohort, troop.*
collātio -ōnis, f., *contribution.*
collaudo -āre -āui -ātum, *to praise warmly.*
collēga -ae, m., *colleague.*
collēgium -i, n., *board (of magistrates, etc.).*
Collīna porta, *the Colline gate of Rome.*
collis -is, m., *hill.*
colloquium -i, n., *conversation, conference.*
colo -ere -ui, cultum, *to cultivate, inhabit, worship.*
colōnia -ae, f., *colony.*
colōnus -i, m., *member of a colony.*
comes -itis, c., *companion.*
comitium -i, n., *meeting-place of the people;* (Plur.), *meeting of the people, election.*
commendo -āre -āui -ātum, *to entrust.*
commīlito -ōnis, m., *fellow-soldier.*
commodum -i, n., *advantage.*
commoueo -ēre, commōui, commōtum, *to move, dismay.*
commūnico -āre -āui -ātum, *to share, impart* (**cum**).
commūnis -e, *common, shared by all.*
comparo -āre -āui -ātum, *to get together.*
compello -ere, compuli, compulsum, *to force.*
compleo -ēre, complēui, complētum, *to fill.*
compōno -ere, composui, compositum, *to arrange.*
comprimo -ere, compressi, compressum, *to check, crush.*
conātus -ūs, m., *attempt.*
concēdo -ere, concessi, concessum, *to give up, retire.*
concieo -ēre, concivi, concītum, *to excite.*
concito -āre -āui -ātum, *to arouse, excite.*
concilium -i, n., *council.*
concipio -ere, concēpi, conceptum, *to conceive, perform (rites), undertake (vows).*
conclāmo -āre -āui -ātum, *to raise a cry.*
concrepo -āre -ui -itum, *to clash.*
concurro -ere, concurri, concursum, *to run together.*
concursātio -ōnis, f., *running together.*

concursus -ūs, m., *running together, meeting.*
condemno -āre -āui -ātum, *to condemn.*
condicio -ōnis, f., *condition, position.*
conditor -ōris, m., *founder.*
condo -ere, condidi, conditum, *to found.*
confero, conferre, contuli, collātum, *to bring together, contribute;* (**se**), *to betake oneself;* (**signa**), *to engage in battle.*
confestim, *immediately.*
conficio -ere, confēci, confectum, *to finish, wear out.*
confluo -ere -ui, *to flock together.*
confugio -ere, confūgi, *to take refuge.*
confundo -ere, confūdi, confūsum, *to confuse.*
congero -ere, congessi, congestum, *to pile up.*
conglobo -āre -āui -ātum, *to mass together* (Tr.).
congregor -āri -ātus sum, *to assemble* (Intr.).
congruens -entis, *agreeing with* (Dat.).
conicio -ere, coniēci, coniectum, *to throw together, hurl.*
coniuncte, *together.*
coniungo -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum, *to unite* (Tr.).
coniūrātio -ōnis, f., *conspiracy.*
coniux -ugis, c., *husband or wife.*
cōnor -āri -ātus sum, *to attempt.*
consanguineus -a -um, *related by blood.*
conscientia -ae, f., *conscience* (*consciousness of guilt*).
conscrībo -ere, conscripsi, conscriptum, *to enrol.*
consensus -ūs, m., *agreement.*
consīdo -ere, consēdi, consessum, *to settle, halt, take one's seat.*
consilium -i, n., *plan, strategy, policy.*
consisto -ere, constiti, *to take one's stand.*
conspectus -ūs, m., *sight, view.*
conspicio -ere, conspexi, conspectum, *to gaze at, catch sight of.*
constans -antis, *firm, enduring.*
constat -āre, constitit, *it is agreed.*
consterno -āre -āui -ātum, *to terrify.*
consuesco -ere, consuēui, consuētum, *to become accustomed.*
consuētus -a -um, *customary, accustomed.*
consul -is, m., *consul.*
consulāris -e, *consular, ex-consul.*
consulo -ere -ui, consultum, *to consult;* (Dat.) *take thought for.*
consulto -āre -āui -ātum, *to debate.*
consultum -i, n., *decree* (*of the Senate*).
consumo -ere, consumpsi, consumptum, *to spend, consume.*
contemno -ere, contempsi, contemptum, *to despise.*
contemptim (Adv.), *contemptuously.*
contemptus -ūs, m., *contempt.*
contendo -ere, contendi, contentum, *to hasten.*
contentio -ōnis, f., *struggle.*
contentus -a -um, *satisfied.*
conterritus -a -um, *panic-stricken.*
contineo -ēre -ui, contentum, *to keep in, restrain.*
continuo -āre -āui -ātum, *to make continuous, prolong.*
continuus -a -um, *unbroken, unending.*
contio -ōnis, f., *assembly, speech.*
contiōnor -āri -atus sum, *to say in a speech, harangue.*
contrā (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *on the other hand, opposite, against.*
contraho -ere, contraxi, contractum, *to incur.*
conueho -ere, conuexi, conuectum, *to collect* (Tr.).
conuello -ere, conuelli, conuulsum, *to tear up.*
conuenio -īre, conuēni, conuentum, *to come together.*

conuerto -ere, conuerti, conuersum, *to turn* (Tr.); (Reflex. and Pass.), *to turn* (Intr.).
coöpto -āre -āui -ātum, *to choose as colleague.*
cōpia -ae, f., *plenty;* (Plur.), *supplies, forces.*
cornū -ūs, n., *horn, wing* (*of an army*).
corōna -ae, f., *wreath;* **sub corōnā uendere,** *to sell by auction.*
corpus -oris, n., *body.*
cortex -icis, m., *bark of a tree.*
cotidie (Adv.), *every day.*
crēditor -is, m., *creditor.*
crēditum -i, n., *debt.*
crēdo -ere -idi -itum, *to believe.*
creo -āre -āui -ātum, *to appoint, elect.*
crepitus -ūs, m., *noise.*
crīmēn -inis, n., *charge.*
crūdēlis -e, *cruel.*
crūdēlitas -ātis, f., *cruelty.*
Crustumīnus -a -um, *belonging to Crustumerium, a Sabine town.*
culpa -ae, f., *guilt.*
cum (Prep., Abl.), *with, together with.*
cum (Conj.), *when, since, though.*
cum . . . tum, *both . . . and.*
cumulus -i, m., *heap.*
cunctātio -ōnis, f., *hesitation.*
cunctor -āri -ātus sum, *to hesitate.*
cunctus -a -um, *all.*
cuniculus -i, m., *mine* (*siege-operation*).
cur? *why?*
cūra -ae, f., *anxiety, care.*
cūria -ae, f., *Senate-house.*
cūriātus -a -um (comitia), *meeting by wards;* **(lex),** *the law carried at the comitia centuriata to appoint supreme magistrates.*
cūro -āre -āui -ātum, *to take care of, attend to.*
curro -ere, cucurri, cursum, *to run,*
currus -ūs, m., *chariot.*
cursus -ūs, m., *course, movement.*
cūrūlis -e, *curule* (*entitled to use the curule chair*).
custōdia -ae, f., *guard, outpost, protection.*
custōs -ōdis, m., *guardian, sentinel.*

D

damnātio -ōnis, f., *condemnation.*
damno -āre -āui -ātum, *to condemn* (with Gen. of Charge).
de (Prep., Abl.), *down from, from, concerning.*
  de integro, *afresh.*
dea -ae, f., *goddess.*
dēbeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to owe, ought.*
dēbello -āre -āui -ātum, *to vanquish.*
decemvir -i, m., *member of a commission of ten.*
dēcerno -ēre, dēcrēui, dēcrētum, *to decide, decree.*
decimum, *for the tenth time.*
decimus -a -um, *tenth.*
dēcrētum -i, n., *decree.*
dēcurro -ere, dēcucurri, dēcursum (ad), *to have recourse to.*
decus -oris, n., *glory.*
dēdico -āre -āui -ātum, *to dedicate.*
dēditio -ōnis, f., *surrender.*
dēdo -ere, dēdidi, dēditum, *to surrender.*
dēdūco -ere, dēduxi, dēductum, *to lead down, found* (*a colony*).
dēfectio -ōnis, f., *revolt.*
dēfendo -ere, dēfendi, dēfensum, *to defend.*
dēfensor -ōris, m., *defender.*
dēfero, dēferre, dētuli, dēlātum, *to carry down, refer, pay;* (Pass.), *to flee to.*
dēficio -ere, dēfēci, dēfectum, *to fail, revolt.*
dēfīgo -ere, dēfixi, dēfixum, *to fix.*
dēflōresco -ere -ui, *to decay.*
dēfluo -ere, dēflui, *to flow down.*

dēfodio -īre, dēfōdi, dēfossum, *to bury.*
deinceps, *in succession.*
deinde, dein, *then, next.*
dēicio -ere, dēiēci, dēiectum, *to cast down.*
dēleo -ēre -ēui -ētum, *to blot out, destroy.*
dēligo -ere, dēlēgi, dēlectum, *to choose.*
Delphi -ōrum, m., *Delphi, the seat of the oracle of Apollo.*
Delphicus -a -um, *belonging to Delphi.*
dēmitto -ere, dēmīsi, dēmissum, *to send down.*
dēmum (Adv.), *at last.*
dēnique (Adv.), *finally.*
dēnūdo -āre -āui -ātum, *to strip.*
dēnuntio -āre -āui -ātum, *to proclaim (threateningly).*
dēpello -ere, dēpuli, dēpulsum, *to drive down.*
dēpōno -ere, dēposui, dēpositum, *to put down.*
dēpopulor -āri -ātus sum, *to lay waste.*
dēposco -ere, dēpoposci, *to demand.*
dērīuātio -ōnis, f., *a turning aside from its course.*
dērīuo -āre -āui -atum, *to turn aside from its course* (Tr.); (Pass.), *be derived from.*
descendo -ere, descendi, descensum, *to come down.*
dēsero -ere -ui, dēsertum, *to desert.*
dēsīderium -i, n., *regret, longing.*
dēsilio -īre -ui, *to leap down.*
dēsino, dēsii, dēsitum, *to cease.*
despēro -āre -āui -ātum, *to despair of, despair.*
destīno -āre -āui -ātum, *to mark down, destine, allot.*
destituo -ere, destitui, destitūtum, *to abandon.*
dēsum -esse -fui, *to be lacking, fail* (Dat.).
dētracto -āre -āui -ātum, *to refuse.*
dēturbo -āre -āui -atum, *to hurl down.*
deus -i, m., *god.*
dēueho -ere, dēuexi, dēuectum, *to carry down.*
dexter -a -um, or **dexter -tra -trum,** *right hand.*
Diālis -e, *belonging to Jupiter.*
dīco -ere, dixi, dictum, *to say, tell, appoint.*
dictātor -is, m., *dictator.*
dictātūra -ae, f., *dictatorship.*
dictito -āre -āui -ātum, *to say repeatedly.*
dīdūco -ere, dīduxi, dīductum, *to lead apart, divide.*
dies -ēi, m. and f., *day;* **in diēs,** *day by day;* **diem de diē,** *day after day.*
differo, differre, distuli, dīlātum, *to put off, postpone.*
difficilis -e, *difficult.*
difficultas -ātis, f., *difficulty.*
dignitas -ātis, f., *worth, high position.*
dignus -a -um, *worthy* (Abl.); *proper.*
dīgredior -i, dīgressus sum, *to depart.*
dīlābor -i, dīlapsus sum, *to disperse* (Intr.).
dīlectus -ūs, m., *levy.*
dīmicātio -ōnis, f., *decisive battle.*
dīmico -āre -āui -ātum, *to fight a decisive battle.*
dīmitto -ere, dīmīsi, dīmissum, *to dismiss, send in different directions.*
dīrimo -ere, dīrēmi, dīremptum, *to put an end to.*
dīreptio -ōnis, f., *plundering.*
dīrigo -ere, dīrexi, dīrectum, *to keep straight.*
dīripio -ere -ui, dīreptum, *to plunder.*
disceptātio -ōnis, f., *argument, discussion.*
disciplīna -ae, f., *teaching, training.*
disco -ere, didici, *to learn.*
discordia -ae, f., *disagreement.*

discrīmen -inis, n., *distinction, peril, crisis.*
discurro -ere, discurri, discursum, *to run to and fro.*
dissensio -ōnis, f., *disagreement.*
dissero -ere -ui, *to say* (*in a speech*).
dissimilis -e, *unlike.*
dissimulo -āre -āui -ātum, *to disguise.*
dīssipo -āre -āui -ātum, *to scatter* (Tr.).
dissoluo -ere, dissolui, dissolūtum, *to destroy.*
dissonus -a -um, *discordant.*
dissuādeo -ēre, dissuāsi, dissuāsum, *to dissuade.*
distineo -ēre -ui, distentum, *to hold apart, divide.*
diū, *for a long time* (Comp. **diūtius**).
diūturnus -a -um, *lasting long.*
dīuido -ere, dīuisi, dīuisum, *to divide, allot.*
dīuīnus -a -um, *divine.*
do, dare, dedi, datum, *to give, grant, allow.*
doceo -ēre -ui, doctum, *to teach, tell.*
dolus -i, m., *deceit.*
domus -ūs, f., *house, home.*
dōnec (Conj.), *until, so long as.*
dōnum -i, n., *gift.*
dubie, *doubtfully;* **haud dubie,** *without doubt.*
dubius -a -um, *doubtful.*
dūcenti -ae -a, *two hundred.*
dūco -ere, duxi, ductum, *to lead.*
ductus -ūs, m., *leadership.*
dulcēdo -inis, f., *pleasantness.*
dum (Conj.), *while, provided that.*
duo -ae -o, *two.*
duumvir -i, m., *member of a commission of two.*
dux, ducis, m., *leader, general, guide.*

E

ē, ex, *out of, according to after.*
  ē re alicūius, *in someone's interests.*
ēburnus -a -um, *made of ivory.*
ecquis? ecqua? ecquid? or **ecquod?** *Is there anyone who?*
ēdīco -ere, ēdixi, ēdictum, *to proclaim.*
ēditus -a -um, *lofty.*
ēdo -ere, ēdidi, ēditum, *to make known, emit, utter.*
ēdūco -ere, ēduxi, ēductum, *to lead out.*
efficio -ere, effēci, effectum, *to accomplish, render.*
effundo -ere, effūdi, effūsus, *to pour out* (Tr.); (Pass.), *to pour out, scatter* (Intr.).
effūse, *in disorder.*
egeo -ēre -ui, *to need* (Gen. or Abl.).
ēgero -ere, ēgessi, ēgestum, *to carry out.*
ego, mei, *I.*
ēgredior -i, ēgressus sum, *to go out, go beyond.*
ēgregius -a -um, *distinguished.*
ēicio -ere, ēiēci, ēiēctum, *to hurl out.*
ēlanguesco -ere, ēlangui, *to grow slack, be neglected.*
ēlicio -ere -ui -itum, *to tempt out.*
ēligo -ere, ēlēgi, ēlectum, *to choose out.*
ēlūdo -ere, ēlūsi, ēlūsum, *to make a mock of.*
ēmitto -ere, ēmisi, ēmissum, *to send out, utter.*
ēmoueo -ēre, ēmōui, ēmōtum, *to remove.*
enim, *for.*
ēnītor -i, ēnisus, or **ēnixus sum,** *to strive to the utmost.*
eo, īre, īui, or **ii, itum,** *to go.*
eo, *therefore.*
eo, *thither.*
epulum -i, n., *feast* (Plur. **epulae -ārum**, f.).
eques -itis, m., *horseman.*
equidem, *for my part.*
equus -i, m., *horse.*
ērigo -ere, ērexi, ērectum, *to raise.*

ēripio -ere -ui, ēreptum, *to snatch away.*
ērudio -īre -īui -ītum, *to teach.*
escendo -ere, escendi, escensum, *to go up.*
et, and.
et . . . et, *both . . . and.*
etenim, *for.*
etiam (Adv.), *also, even.*
Etrūria -ae, f., *country north of Rome.*
Etruscus -a -um, *belonging to Etruria, Etruscan.*
etsi, *although.*
ēuādo -ere, ēuāsi, ēuāsum, *to come out.*
ēueho -ere, ēuexi, ēuectum, *to carry out;* (Pass.), *ride out.*
ēuenio -īre, ēuēni, ēuentum, *to happen, result.*
ēuentus -ūs, m., *result.*
euerto -ere, ēuerti, ēuersum, *to overthrow.*
euinco -ere, ēuīci, ēuictum, *to prevail, bring about.*
ēuoluo -ere, ēuolui, ēuolūtum, *to turn out.*
exactus -a -um, *spent;* (**aetas**), *very great.*
excēdo -ere, excessi, excessum, *to go out, go beyond, exceed.*
excidium -i, n., *destruction.*
excīdo -ere, excīdi, excīsum, *to destroy.*
excio -īre -īui -ītum, *to arouse from.*
excipio -ere, excēpi, exceptum, *to take up, catch.*
excito -āre -āui -ātum, *to arouse, excite.*
exclāmo -āre -āui -ātum, *to cry out.*
exerceo -ēre -ui -itum, *to exercise, train, use.*
exercitus -ūs, m., *army.*
exhaurio -īre, exhausi, exhaustum, *to empty.*
exiguus -a -um, *small.*
eximius -a -um, *extraordinary.*
eximo -ere, exēmi, exemptum, *to take away, prevent.*
exitium -i, n., *destruction.*
exitus -ūs, m., *end, result.*
exorior -īri, exortus sum, *to arise.*
expedio -īre -īui -ītum, *to make ready.*
expeditus -a -um, *unencumbered.*
expello -ere, expuli, expulsum, *to drive out.*
experior -īri, expertus sum, *to try.*
expertus -a -um, *tried, tested.*
expiātio -ōnis, f., *expiation.*
explico -āre -āui or **-ui, -ātum** or **-itum,** *to open out.*
expōno -ere, exposui, expositum, *to set forth, explain.*
exprobro -āre -āui -ātum, *to abuse* (Dat.).
expugnātio -ōnis, f., *capture by assault.*
expugnātor -is, m., *stormer.*
expugno -āre -āui -ātum, *to storm, take by assault.*
exsequor -i, exsecūtus sum, *to follow out, describe.*
exsilium -i, n., *exile.*
exsoluo -ere, exsolui, exsolūtum, *to set free, pay in full.*
exspecto -āre -āui -ātum, *to await, expect.*
exstinguo -ere, exstinxi, exstinctum, *to put out, destroy.*
exsulo -āre -āui -ātum, *to be in exile.*
extemplo, *at once.*
extenuo -āre -āui -ātum, *to make thin.*
externus -a -um, *external, foreign.*
exterreo -ēre -ui -itum, *to terrify.*
extra (Prep., Acc.), *outside.*
extraordinārius -a -um, *unusual.*
extrēmus -a -um (Superl. from **extra**), *last.*
exuo -ere, exui, exūtum, *to take off, strip, despoil.*

F

facile (Adv.), *easily.*
facilis -e, *easy, easily borne.*
facio -ere, fēci, factum, *to make, cause, perform.*

factum -i, n., *deed.*
Falērii -orum, m., *an Etruscan town.*
Faliscus -a -um, *belonging to Falerii.*
fallax -ācis, *deceitful.*
fallo -ere, fefelli, falsum, *to deceive, escape the notice of.*
fāma -ae, f., *report, rumour, fame.*
famēs -is, f., *hunger.*
fās (Indecl. n.), *right.*
fātālis -e, *concerning fate, fateful.*
fateor -ēri, fassus sum, *to admit.*
fatīgo -āre -āui -ātum, *to weary.*
fātum -i, n., *fate, destiny.*
fēlīcitas -ātis, f., *good fortune.*
fēnerātor -is, m., *usurer.*
fēnus -oris, n., *usury, interest.*
fera -ae, f., *wild beast.*
fere, *almost, about.*
ferio -īre -ii, *to strike.*
fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *to bear, carry, say, get.*
ferōciter, *spiritedly.*
ferox -ōcis, *high-spirited.*
ferrum -i, n., *iron, sword.*
fessus -a -um, *weary.*
festinātio -ōnis, f., *haste.*
Fidēnae -ārum, f., *the town of Fidenae.*
Fidēnas -ātis, *belonging to Fidenae.*
fidēs -ei, f., *trust, faith, honour, credit.*
fido -ere, fisus sum, *to trust.*
fidūcia -ae, f., *confidence.*
fidus -a -um, *faithful, trustworthy.*
filius -i, m., *son.*
fīnio -īre -iui -ītum, *to end* (Tr.).
fīnis -is, m., *end, boundary;* (Plur.), *territory.*
fīnitimus -a -um, *neighbouring.*
fīo, fieri, factus sum, *to become, be done;* **ut fit**, *as is the custom.*
firmo -āre -āui -ātum, *to keep steady.*
flāgito -āre -āui -ātum, *to demand.*
flagro -āre -āui -ātum, *to burn* (Intr.).
Flāmen -inis, m., *priest* (*especially of Jupiter*).
flecto -ere, flexi, flexum, *to turn, bend* (Tr.).
fleo -ēre -ēui -ētum, *to weep.*
flētus -ūs, m., *weeping.*
flūmen -inis, n., *river.*
foede, *horribly.*
foedus -a -um, *horrible, terrible.*
foedus -eris, n., *treaty.*
foris, *out of doors, abroad.*
forma -ae, f., *appearance.*
fors, fortis, f., *chance;* **forte**, *by chance, perhaps.*
fortis -e, *brave.*
fortūna -ae, f., *fortune.*
forum -i, n., *market-place, forum.*
fraus, fraudis, f., *treachery.*
fremo -ere -ui -itum, *to murmur.*
frequens -entis, *often repeated;* (Plur.), *many.*
frīgeo -ēre, frixi, *to be chill, weak.*
frons, frontis, f., *front, face.*
frūmentum -i, n., *corn.*
fuga -ae, f., *flight.*
fugio -ere, fūgi, fugitum, *to flee.*
fugo -āre -āui -ātum, *to put to flight.*
fundo -ere, fūdi, fūsum, *to pour* (Tr.), *scatter.*
fundus -i, m., *estate.*
furo -ere, *to be mad, to rage.*
furor -is, *madness.*

G

Gabii -orum, m., *the town o Gabii.*
Gallus -i, m., *Gaul.*
gaudeo -ere, gāuisus sum, *to rejoice.*
gaudium -i, n., *joy.*
generātim (Adv.), *in detail.*
gens, gentis, f., *race, tribe, family;* **ius gentium**, *international law.*
genus -eris, n., *kind, family.*
gero -ere, gessi, gestum, *to carry, carry on, manage, hold* (*office*).
gladius -i, m., *sword.*
glisco -ere, *to grow.*

glōria -ae, f., *glory*.
glōriōsus -a -um, *glorious*.
Grādiuus -i, m., *a title of Mars*.
Graecia -ae, f., *Greece*.
grātēs -ium, f., *thanks*.
grātia -ae, f., *popularity;* (Plur.), *thanks;* **agere grātias**, *to render thanks*.
grātus -a -um, *pleasing*.
grauis -e, *heavy, solid* (**aes**); *laden; serious*.
gurges -itis, m., *whirlpool*.

H

habeo -ēre, **habui**, **habitum**, *to have, hold, pay* (*honour*), *deliver* (*a speech*).
habito -āre -āui -ātum, *to dwell*.
habitus -ūs, m., *bearing*.
haruspex -icis, m., *soothsayer*.
hasta -ae, f., *spear*.
haud, *not*.
haudquāquam, *by no means*.
haurio -īre, **hausi**, **haustum**, *to drink up, draw in, swallow*.
Hernici -ōrum, m., *a Latin tribe*.
hic (Adv.), *here*.
hic, haec, hoc, *this*.
hinc (Adv.), *hence*.
hinc . . . hinc, *on one side . . . on the other*.
hodie (Adv.), *to-day*.
homo -inis, m., *man*.
honestus -a -um, *honourable*.
honos -ōris, m., *honour, office*.
hōra -ae, f., *hour*.
horrendus -a -um, *horrible*.
hortor -āri -ātus sum, *to urge on, encourage*.
hostīlis -e, *hostile*.
Hostīlius -a -um, *founded by Tullus Hostilius, third King of Rome*.
hostis -is, m., *enemy*.
huc (Adv.), *hither*.
hūmānus -a -um, *human*.
humilitas -ātis, f., *low birth, position*.
humus -i, f., *the ground*.
humi, *on the ground*.

I

ibī (Adv.), *there*.
ico -ere, **īci**, **ictum**, *to strike*.
īdem, eadem, idem, *the same*.
identidem, *over and over again*.
igitur, *therefore*.
ignārus -a -um, *ignorant, unaware*.
ignis -is, m., *fire*.
ignōminia -ae, f., *disgrace*.
ignōtus -a -um, *unknown*.
ille -a -ud, *that* (*yonder*), *that* (*famous*).
illigo -āre -āui -ātum, *to bind*.
imber -bris, m., *shower*.
immemor -oris, *unmindful*.
immensus -a -um, *immeasurable, immense*.
immineo -ēre, *to be impending, threaten* (Dat.).
immortālis -e, *immortal*.
impedīmentum -i, n., *hindrance;* (Plur.) *baggage*.
impedio -īre, **impedīui**, **impedītum**, *to hinder*.
imperātor -is, m., *general*.
imperītus -a -um, *inexperienced*.
imperium -i, n., *rule, command, empire, authority*.
impero -āre -āui -ātum (Dat.), *to order*.
impetro -āre -āui -ātum, *to obtain*.
impetus -ūs, m., *attack, eagerness*.
impiger -gra -grum, *active*.
impleo -ēre -ēui -ētum, *to fill*.
implōro -āre -āui -ātum, *to beg*.
impōno -ere, **imposui**, **impositum**, *to set upon or in*.
impotens -entis (Adj.), *without restraint*.
improuidus -a -um, *without foresight, rash*.
in (Prep., Acc. and Abl.), *into, against, in*.
inaequālis -e, *unfair*.
inaugurāto, *after due inauguration*.

incendium -i, n., *fire, conflagration.*
incendo -ere, incendi, incensum, *to burn* (Tr.).
incertus -a -um, *uncertain.*
incido -ere, incidi, *to fall, rush into.*
incipio -ere, incēpi, inceptum, *to begin.*
incito -āre -āui -ātum, *to urge on, excite.*
inclīno -āre -āui -ātum, *to make to give way, to incline* (Tr.) *to one side or the other.*
inclūdo -ere, inclūsi, inclūsum, *to shut in.*
inclytus -a -um, *famous.*
incolo -ere, incolui, *to inhabit.*
incolumis -e, *unhurt.*
incommodus -a -um, *inconvenient.*
inconditus -a -um, *rough, extemporized.*
inconsultus -a -um, *rash, foolish.*
incrēmentum -i, n., *growth.*
increpo -āre -ui -itum, *to blame.*
incubo -āre -ui -itum, *to lie upon.*
incurro -ere, incurri or **incucurri, incursum,** *to run on.*
incursio -ōnis, f., *raid.*
incurso -āre -āui -ātum, *to ravage, raid.*
incutio -ere, incussi, incussum, *to strike into.*
inde, *from there, thence, for that reason, next.*
index -icis, m., *guide, informer.*
indico -āre -āui -ātum, *to point out.*
indīco -ere, indixi, indictum, *to order, appoint, proclaim.*
indignitas -ātis, f., *undeservedness, indignity, insult.*
indignus -a -um, *unworthy.*
induo -ere, indui, indūtum, *to put on, clothe.*
indūtiae -arum, f., *truce.*
ineo -ire, inii, initum, *to go into, begin, form (a plan).*
inermis -e, *unarmed.*
infandus -a -um, *unspeakable.*
infensus -a -um, *angry, hostile.*
inferior -us (Comp. from **infra**), *lower.*
infero, inferre, intuli, illātum, *to carry on to, against, inspire (terror);* (Pass. and Refl.) *to rush in.*
infirmus -a -um, *weak.*
inflātus -a -um, *puffed up, elated.*
infra (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *below.*
ingenium -i, n., *intellect, character.*
ingens -entis, *huge.*
ingrātus -a -um, *unpleasant, ungrateful.*
ingredior -i, ingressus sum, *to proceed, attack, enter.*
ingruo -ere -ui, *to approach.*
inicio -ere, iniēci, iniectum, *to throw in or at, put in.*
inimīcus -a -um, *enemy.*
inīquus -a -um, *unfavourable, unfair.*
initium -i, n., *beginning.*
iniungo -ere, iniunxi, iniunctum, *to lay upon, order* (Dat.).
iniūria -ae, f., *insult, wrong.*
iniussu, *without orders.*
innītor -i, innīsus or **innixus sum,** *to support oneself on* (Dat.).
innoxius -a -um, *innocent.*
inōpia -ae, f., *lack (especially of food).*
inops -opis, *poor, helpless.*
inquam (Defective Verb), *to say.*
inquiētus -a -um, *disturbed, restless.*
insequens -entis, *following.*
insero -ere -ui, insertum, *to introduce into.*
insidiae -ārum, f., *ambush.*
insignis -e, *distinguished.*
insilio -īre -ui, *to leap upon.*
insisto -ere, institi, *to press on.*
insolens -entis, *arrogant.*
insolitus -a -um, *unaccustomed.*
insperātus -a -um, *unhoped-for;* **ex insperāto,** *unexpectedly.*
instauro -āre -āui -ātum, *to institute, renew.*

instigo -āre -āui -ātum, *to excite.*
instinguo -ere, instinxi, instinctum, *to inspire.*
insto -āre -iti, *to press on, threaten.*
instruo -ere, instruxi, instructum, *to draw up.*
insuper, *additionally.*
intactus -a -um, *untouched.*
integer -gra -grum, *untouched, entire, fresh;* **de integro**, *anew.*
integro -āre -āui -ātum, *to renew.*
intentius (Adv., Comp.), *more eagerly.*
intentus -a -um, *eager, intent.*
inter (Prep., Acc.), *between, among, in the course of.*
intercēdo -ere, intercessi, intercessum (Dat.), *to veto.*
intercessio -ōnis, f., *veto.*
interclūdo -ere, interclūsi, interclūsum, *to shut off.*
intercurro -ere, *to run across.*
interdum, *meanwhile, sometimes.*
interea, *meanwhile.*
interequito, -āre -āui -ātum, *to ride between.*
interim, *meanwhile.*
intermitto -ere, intermīsi, intermissum, *to leave off.*
interpres -etis, m., *go-between, agent, interpreter.*
interregnum -i, n., *period in which the state was ruled by interrēges.*
i nterrex-ēgis, m., *a temporary ruler.*
interrogo -āre -āui -ātum, *to cross-question.*
intersaepio -īre -īui, intersaeptum, *to invest, block.*
intersum -esse -fui, *to be between, be concerned in* (Dat.).
interuenio -īre, interuēni, interuentum, *to interrupt.*
intolerandus -a -um, *unendurable.*
intra (Prep., Acc.), *within.*
intro -āre -āui -ātum, *to enter.*
intueor -ēri -itus sum, *to gaze at, watch.*
intūtus -a -um, *unguarded.*
inultus -a -um, *unavenged.*
inuādo -ere, inuāsi, inuāsum, *to attack.*
inualidus -a -um, *weak.*
inueho -ere, inuexi, inuectum, *to carry in;* (Pass.) *ride in, abuse.*
inuenio -īre, inuēni, inuentum, *to find.*
inuideo -ēre, inuīdi, inuisum, *to envy* (Dat.).
inuidia -ae, f., *unpopularity envy.*
inuiolātus -a -um, *undamaged.*
ipse -a -um, *self* (Intensive Pers. Pron.).
īra -ae, f., *anger.*
īrascor -i, īrātus sum, *to be angry.*
irritus -a -um, *vain, empty.*
irruo -ere, irrui, *to rush in, on.*
is, ea, id (Pron. and Adj.), *that, he, she, it.*
iste -a -um, *that of yours.*
ita, *thus, so.*
itaque, *and so.*
iter -ineris, n., *road, journey.*
iterum (Adv.), *again.*

I (consonantal)

iaceo -ēre -ui, *to lie.*
iacio -ere, iēci, iactum, *to throw, utter, speak, say.*
iacto -āre -āui -ātum, *to throw, boast, say often.*
iactūra -ae, f., *loss.*
iam (Adv.), *now, already.*
Iāniculum -i, n., *one of the hills of Rome.*
iocus -i, m., *jest.*
iubeo -ēre, iussi, iussum, *to order, pass (a bill).*
iudico -āre, iudicāui, iudicātum, *to judge, condemn.*
iuger -eris, n., *acre.*
iungo -ere, iunxi, iunctum, *join, yoke.*
iūnior, Comparative of **iuuenis.**
iūniōres, *the younger generation, as opposed to* **seniōres.**
Iūno -ōnis, f., *a goddess, wife of Jupiter.*

Iuppiter, Iouis, *Jupiter, king of the gods.*
iūro -āre -āui -ātum, *to take or administer an oath.*
ius, iūris, n., *right, law, permission.*
iusiūrandum, iurisiūrandi, *oath.*
iussus -ūs, m., *command.*
iustitium -i, n., *holiday.*
iustus -a -um, *iust, proper, regular.*
iuuenālis -e, *youthful.*
iuuenis, *young man* (*of military age*); Comparative **iūnior** and **natu minor**; Superlative **natu minimus.**
iuuenta -ae, f., *youthful vigour.*
Iuuentas -ātis, f., *goddess of youth.*
iuuentūs -ūtis, f., *youth;* (Coll. Noun), *men of military age.*
iuuo -āre, iūui, iūtum, *to help.*

L

L. = *Lucius.*
labor -ōris, m., *toil.*
labōriōsus -a -um, *toilsome.*
lacesso -ere -īui -ītum, *to harm, provoke.*
lacrima -ae, f., *tear.*
lacus -ūs, m., *lake.*
laedo -ere, laesi, laesum, *to injure.*
lāmentum -i, n., *lamentation.*
Lanūuium -i, n., *a town in Volscian territory.*
lapis -idis, m. and f., *stone, milestone.*
large (Adv.), *amply.*
largitio -ōnis, f., *bounty.*
lāte (Adv.), *widely.*
Latīnus -a -um, *Latin, belonging to Latium.*
Latīnae -ārum, f., *the Latin festival.*
lātor -ōris, m., *proposer* (*of a law*).
latus -eris, n., *side.*
laus, laudis, f., *praise, honour.*
lauo -āre, lāui, lautum or **lōtum**, *to wash.*
laxo -āre -āui -ātum, *to relax, lighten.*
legātio -ōnis, f., *embassy.*
legātus -i, m., *ambassador, legate.*
legio -ōnis, f., *a legion.*
lego -ere, lēgi, lectum, *to choose, gather.*
lēnio -īre -īui -ītum, *to appease.*
lēnis -e, *mild, smooth.*
leuis -e, *light, slight, worthless.*
leuo -āre -āui -ātum, *to lighten.*
lex, lēgis, f., *law, condition.*
libenter (Adv.), *gladly.*
līber, libri, m., *a book.*
līber -a -um, *free.*
līberātor -ōris, m., *liberator.*
līberi -orum, m., *children.*
lībero -āre -āui -ātum, *set free.*
lībertas -ātis, f., *freedom.*
libīdo -inis, f., *whim.*
libra -ae, f., *scales.*
licet -ēre -uit -itum (Impers.), *it is allowed.*
lictor -ōris, m., *attendant of the chief magistrate.*
Lingones -um, m., *a Gallic tribe.*
lito -āre -āui -ātum, *to obtain good omens.*
litterae -ārum, f., *a letter.*
loco -āre -āui -ātum, *to place, let out* (*a contract*).
locus -ī, m., *place;* **loca** (Plur.), *district.*
longe (Adv.), *far, by far.*
longinquus -a -um, *distant.*
longius (Comp. of **longe**), *farther, rather far.*
longus -a -um, *long.*
loquor -ī, locūtus sum, *to speak say.*
lōrīca -ae, f., *breastplate.*
luctus -ūs, m., *grief.*
lūdus -i, m., *sport;* **ludi**, *games, festival.*
luo -ere, lui, *to atone for.*
lūsus -ūs, m., *play.*
lux, lūcis, f., *light, dawn, day.*

M

M. = *Marcus.*
macero -āre -āui -ātum, *to make thin, waste* (Tr.).
maestus -a -um, *sad.*

magis (Adv.), Comp. of **magnopere**, *more.*
magister -tri, m., *a master.*
magistrātus -ūs, m., *magistracy, magistrate.*
magnitūdo -inis, f., *size, greatness.*
magnopere (Adv.), *greatly.*
magnus -a -um, *great, large.*
maiestas -ātis, f., *dignity.*
maior -us (Comp. of **magnus**), *greater.*
malignitas -ātis, f., *ill-will.*
malo, malle, mālui, *prefer.*
malum -i, n., *calamity.*
malus -a -um, *bad, evil.*
mandātum -i, n., *commission, order.*
mandō -āre -āui -ātum, *to entrust.*
maneo -ēre, mansi, mansum, *to remain, wait for.*
māno -āre -āui -ātum, *flow.*
manus -ūs, f., *hand, band.*
mare -is, n., *sea.*
māter -tris, f., *mother.*
māteria -ae, f., *building material.*
mātrōna -ae, f., *matron.*
mātūre (Adv.), *soon* (Comp. **mātūrius**).
mātūrus -a -um, *early, ripe, ready.*
Mātūta māter, *a Roman goddess.*
maxime (Sup. of **magnopere**), *most, particularly.*
maximus (Sup. of **magnus**), *greatest, largest.*
medio (with Gen.), *in the middle of.*
Mediolānium -i, n., *Milan, a town in North Italy.*
Mediterrāneus -a -um, *Mediterranean.*
medius -a -um, *middle.*
memini -isse, *to remember.*
memor -is, *mindful, remembering.*
memorābilis -e, *worthy of note.*
memoria -ae, *memory, regard.*
memoro -āre -āui -ātum, *to tell, say.*
mens, mentis, f., *mind.*
mentīo -ōnis, *mention.*
mercātor -ōris, m., *merchant.*
merces -ēdis, f., *pay, price.*
-met, Intensive Suffix to Personal Pronouns.
metuo -ere -ui, *to fear.*
metus -ūs, m., *fear, caution.*
meus -a -um, *my, mine.*
migrātio -ōnis, f., *migration.*
migro -āre -āui -ātum, *migrate.*
mīles -itis, m., *soldier.*
mīlitāris -e, *military.*
mīlitia -ae, f., *war, military service.*
mille (Adj. and Noun), *thousand;* (Plur.), **mīlia -ium**, *thousands.*
mina -ae, f., *threat.*
minime (Sup. of **paullum**), *least, in the least degree.*
minimus -a -um (Sup. of **paruus**), *least, smallest.*
minor -us (Comp. of **paruus**), *less, smaller.*
minor -āri -ātus sum, *to threaten.*
minuo -ere, minui, minūtum, *to lessen.*
minus (Comp. of **paullum**), *less.*
mīrāculum -i, n., *marvel, wonder.*
mīror -āri -ātus sum, *to wonder at, wonder.*
mīrus -a -um, *wonderful.*
misceo -ēre -ui, mistum or **mixtum**, *to mix* (Tr.).
miser -a -um, *wretched.*
miserābilis -e, *pitiful.*
miserātio -ōnis, f., *pity.*
miseria -ae, f., *misery.*
miseror -āri -ātus sum, *to pity.*
missilis -e (Adj.), *for throwing.*
mītis -e, *gentle.*
mitto -ere, mīsi, missum, *to send, let go.*
modicus -a -um, *moderate, small.*
modo, *lately, only.*
modus -i, m., *manner, limit;* **ēius modi**, *of that kind.*
moenia -ium, n., *walls (of a town).*
mōles -is, f., *mass, weight, difficulty.*
mōlior -īri -ītus sum, *to strive, attempt.*

mōmentum -i, n., *instant.*
moneo -ēre -ui -itum, *to advise, warn.*
monitum -ī, n., *advice, warning.*
mons, montis, m., *mountain.*
monumentum -i, n., *record.*
morior -i, mortuus sum, *to die.*
moror -āri -ātus sum, *to delay.*
mors, mortis, f., *death.*
mortālis -e, *mortal.*
mos, mōris, m., *custom, habit;* (Plur.), *character;* **mōre**, *according to custom.*
moueo -ēre, mōui, mōtum, *to move* (Tr.); *set on foot, affect;* (Pass. and Reflex.), *to move* (Intr.).
mox (Adv.), *soon.*
mulceo -ēre, mulsi, mulsum, *to soothe.*
mulier -is, f., *woman.*
multiplex -icis, *manifold, many times as great.*
multitūdo -inis, f., *crowd, mass.*
multus -a -um, *much, many.*
mūnīmentum -i, n., *fortification.*
mūnio -īre -īui -ītum, *to fortify.*
mūnītio -ōnis, f., *work of fortification.*
mūnītor -ōris, m., *builder of fortifications.*
mūnus -eris, n., *gift, duty.*
mūrus -i, m., *wall.*
mūtātio -ōnis, f., *change.*
mūto -āre -āui -ātum, *to change* (Tr.); (Pass. and Reflex, or with **se** understood), *to change* (Intr.).

N

nam, namque, *for.*
nanciscor -i, nactus sum, *to come upon.*
nascor -i, nātus sum, *to be born.*
nātus (in), *naturally inclined to.*
nātus -i, m., *child.*
nātūra -ae, f., *nature.*
nē, *lest, in order that not.*
nē . . . quidem, *not even.*
-ne? Interrog. Particle.
nec = neque.
necessitas -ātis, f., *need.*
nefas, n. (Indecl.), *impiety.*
neglego -ere, neglexi, neglectum, *to neglect, disregard.*
nego -āre -āui -ātum, *deny, refuse.*
negōtium -i, n., *business.*
nēmo, -inis, *nobody* (Gen. and Abl. s., **nullius, nullo**).
nempe, *in truth, forsooth.*
nemus -oris, n., *grove.*
Nepesīnus -a -um, *belonging to Nepete.*
Nepēte -is, *a city in Etruria.*
nēquāquam (Adv.), *not at all.*
neque, *and not, nor.*
neque . . . neque, *neither . . . nor.*
nequeo, nequīre, nequīui, *to be unable.*
nēquīquam (Adv.), *in vain.*
neutro (Adv.), *to neither side.*
ni, *unless.*
nihil, *nothing;* (Adv.), *not at all.*
nihilum -i, n., *nothing.*
nimis, *too, too much.*
nimius -a -um, *too much, too great.*
nisi, *unless, except.*
no, nāre, nāui, *to swim.*
nōbilis -e, *nobly born, distinguished.*
nōbilitas -ātis, f., *aristocracy.*
nōmen -inis, n., *name, race.*
nōn, *not.*
nondum, *not yet.*
nonne? Interrog. Particle, expecting affirmative.
nōs, Plur. of **ego.**
nosco -ere, nōui, nōtum, *to get to know.*
noster -tra -trum, *our.*
noto -āre -āui -ātum, *to take note of, observe.*
nouus -a -um, *new, strange.*
nox, noctis, f., *night.*
nullus -a -um, *no, none.*
num? (Interrog. Particle), *surely not?*
nūmen -inis, n., *deity, influence.*
numero -āre -āui -ātum, *to number, count out, pay out.*

numerus -**ī**, m., *number*.
numquam (Adv.), *never*.
nunc (Adv.), *now*.
nuntio -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to announce*.
nuntius -**ī**, m., *messenger*, *message*.
nūper (Adv.), *lately*.
nusquam (Adv.), *nowhere*.

O

ob (Prep., Acc.), *on account of*.
obeo -**īre**, **obii**, **obitum**, *to meet*.
obicio -**ere**, **obiēci**, **obiectum**, *to cast up against*, *reproach with* (Acc. and Dat.).
obīre mortem, *to die*.
obīre res, *to undertake*.
oblīuio -**ōnis**, f., *forgetfulness*.
oblīuiscor -**i**, **oblītus sum** (Gen.), *to forget*.
obscūre, *ambiguously*.
obscūrus -**a** -**um**, *ambiguous*.
obsecrātio -**ōnis**, f., *prayer*, *entreaty*.
obsecro -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *implore*.
obsequium -**ī**, n., *deference*.
obsideo -**ēre**, **obsēdi**, **obsessum**, *to besiege*.
obsidio -**ōnis**, f., *blockade*, *siege*.
obsidium -**i**, n., *siege*.
obstinātus -**a** -**um**, *determined*.
obsto -**āre**, **obstitī**, *to hinder* (Dat.).
obstupefacio -**ere** -**fēci** -**factum**, *to amaze*.
obtestor -**āri** -**ātus sum**, *to call to witness*, *invoke*.
obtineo -**ēre** -**ui**, **obtentum**, *to hold*, *get*.
obtrunco -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to cut down*, *slay*.
obuersor -**āri** -**ātus sum**, *to go often to*.
obuiam eo (Dat.), *to go to meet*.
occāsio -**ōnis**, f., *opportunity*.
occāsus -**ūs**, m., *setting*.
occido -**ere**, **occidi**, **occāsum**, *to perish*.
occīdo -**ere**, **occīdi**, **occīsum**, *to kill*.
occulto -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to hide* (Tr.).
occupo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to seize*.
occurro -**ere**, **occurri**, **occursum**, *to run to meet*, *meet in battle*, *occur to*.
octāuum, *for the eighth time*.
octāuus -**a** -**um**, *eighth*.
octo, *eight*.
oculus -**i**, m., *eye*.
odium -**i**, m., *hatred*.
offero, **offerre**, **obtuli**, **oblātum**, *to offer;* (Pass., with Dat.), *meet*.
officium -**i**, n., *duty*, *service*.
ōlim (Adv.), *once upon a time*, *some day*.
ōmen -**inis**, n., *portent*.
ōmitto -**ere**, **ōmīsi**, **omissum**, *to leave out*, *abandon*, *leave off*.
omnis -**e**, *all*, *every*.
onero -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to burden*.
onus -**eris**, n., *burden*.
opem -**is** (Def. Noun), *help*, *effect;* (Plur.), *resources*, *power*, *wealth*.
opera -**ae**, f., *help*.
opīnio -**ōnis**, f., *expectation*, *opinion*.
oppidānus, m., *townsman*.
oppidum -**i**, n., *town*.
oppōno -**ere**, **opposui**, **oppositum**, *to set against*.
opportūne, *conveniently*.
opportūnus -**a** -**um**, *convenient*.
opprimo -**ere**, **oppressi**, **oppressum**, *to crush*, *overwhelm*.
oppugno -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to attack*.
optimātes -**um** or -**ium**, *the "best" or senatorial party*.
optime (Sup. of **bene**), *best*.
opulentus -**a** -**um**, *wealthy*.
opus -**eris**, n., *work*, *need*.
ōrāculum -**i**, n., *oracle*.
ōrātio -**ōnis**, f., *speech*.
ōrātor -**is**, m., *speaker envoy*.
orbo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to bereave*.
orbus -**a** -**um**, *bereaved*.

ordo -inis, m., *rank, class, order, arrangement.*
orīgo -inis, f., *origin.*
orior -īri, ortus sum, *to arise.*
ornātus -ūs, m., *dress.*
ōro -āre -āui -ātum, *to beg.*
ōs, ōris, n., *mouth, face.*
ostendo -ere -i, ostentum, *to show.*
ostento -āre -āui -ātum, *to display.*
ouans -antis, *rejoicing.*

P

P. = *Publius.*
paciscor -i, pactus sum, *to make agreement.*
pactio -ōnis, f., *agreement.*
Padus -i, m., *the River Po in North Italy.*
palam, *openly, publicly.*
pālor -āri -ātus sum, *to wander.*
pānis -is, m., *bread.*
pār, paris, *equal.*
parātus -a -um, *ready.*
parco -ere, peperci, parsum, *to spare* (Dat.).
parens -entis, c., *parent.*
pario -ere, peperi, partum, *to produce, get.*
pariter (Adv.), *equally, side by side.*
paro -āre -āui -ātum, *to get ready.*
pars, partis, f., *part, direction.*
particeps -ipis, *sharer, participator.*
partim (Adv.), *partly.*
partior -īri -ītus sum, *to share* (Past Part. used passively).
partītio -ōnis, f., *division.*
parum, *too little.*
parumper (Adv.), *for a short time.*
paruus -a -um, *small.*
passim (Adv.), *at random.*
passus -ūs, m., *pace.*
patefacio -ere, patefēci, patefactum, *to open* (Tr.).
pateo -ēre -ui, *to be open, lie open.*
pater -tris, m., *father.*
patres (Plur.), *the Senate.*
patera -ae, f., *bowl.*
patientia -ae, f., *endurance.*
patior -i, passus sum, *to allow, bear, suffer.*
patria -ae, f., *native land.*
patricius -a -um, *senatorial, patrician.*
patrimōnium -i, n., *inherited property.*
patrius -a -um, *belonging to one's native land, ancestral.*
patrōnus -i, m., *patron.*
pauci -ae -a, *few.*
paucitas -ātis, f., *small numbers.*
paulo (Adv.), *by a little.*
paulum (Adv.), *little, a little way.*
paueo -ēre, pāui, *to be panic-stricken.*
pauide (Adv.), *in panic.*
pauidus -a -um, *panic-stricken.*
pauor -is, n., *panic.*
pax, pācis, f., *peace.*
pectus -oris, n., *breast.*
pecūnia -ae, f., *money.*
pello -ere, pepuli, pulsum, *to drive out, repel.*
penātes -um, m., *household gods.*
pendeo -ēre, pependi, *to hang* (Intr.); *depend on* (**in**).
penes (Prep., Acc.), *in the power of.*
per (Prep., Acc.), *through, by means of.*
perago -ere, perēgi, peractum, *to complete.*
percello -ere, perculi, perculsum, *to dismay.*
percenseo -ēre -ui, percensum, *to go through the list of.*
percitus -a -um, *excited, stimulated.*
percunctor -āri -ātus sum, *to question, ask.*
perdo -ere -idi -itum, *to lose, ruin.*
perdūco -ere, perduxi, perductum, *to bring through, bring.*
peregrīnus -a -um, *foreign.*
pereo -īre -ii, *to perish.*

perfero, perferre, pertuli, perlātum, *to endure, carry.*
perficio -ere, perfēci, perfectum, *to complete, finish.*
perfidia -ae, f., *treachery.*
perfugio -ere, perfūgi, perfugitum, *to escape.*
pergo -ere, perrexi, perrectum, *to proceed, go on.*
periculōsus -a -um, *dangerous.*
periculum -i, n., *danger.*
permissus -ūs, m., *permission.*
permitto -ere, permisi, permissum, *to allow.*
perpello -ere, perpuli, perpulsum, *to induce.*
perpetuus -a -um, *unending.*
persequor -i, persecūtus sum, *to follow up, execute.*
persuādeo -ēre, persuāsi, persuāsum (Dat.), *to persuade.*
pertināciter, *obstinately.*
pertineo -ēre -ui (ad), *to concern, belong to.*
pertraho -ere, pertraxi, pertractum, *to draw on.*
peruādo -ere, peruāsi, peruāsum, *to go through.*
perueho -ere, peruexi, peruectum, *to carry all the way.*
peruenio -īre, perūeni, peruentum (ad), *to arrive at.*
pēs, pedis, m., *foot.*
pestilentia -ae, f., *plague, disease.*
peto -ere -īui -ītum, *to seek, ask for, attack, be a candidate for office.*
piāculum -i, n., *propitiation, expiation.*
pignus -oris, n., *pledge.*
placeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to please;* (Impers.), *it seems good to, it is the will of* (Dat.).
plāco -āre -āui -ātum, *to appease, propitiate.*
plaustrum -i, n., *waggon.*
plēbēius -a -um, *belonging to the plebs.*
plebs -is or **plēbes -ei**, f., *the common people.*
plēnus -a -um, *full.*
plūrimus -a -um (Superl. of **multus**), *most.*
plūs -ūris (Comp. of **multus**), *more* (also Adv. and Neut. Noun).
poena -ae, f., *punishment, penalty.*
polleo -ēre -ui, *to be strong.*
polliceor -ēri -itus sum, *to promise.*
polluo -ere, pollui, pollūtum, *to defile.*
pondo (Indecl. Noun), n., *pound's weight.*
pondus -eris, n., *weight.*
pōno -ere, posui, positum, *to place, put down.*
pontifex -icis, m., *priest.*
populāris -e, *belonging to the people, demagogue.*
populātio -ōnis, f., *plundering.*
populātor -is, m., *plunderer.*
populus -i, m., *people.*
porta -ae, f., *gate.*
portendo -ere, portendi, portentum, *to foretell by omens.*
porto -āre -āui -ātum, *to carry.*
posco -ere, poposci, *to demand.*
possessor -is, m., *occupier, owner.*
possideo -ēre, possēdi, possessum, *to occupy.*
possum, posse, potui, *to be able.*
post (Adv.), *afterwards;* (Prep., Acc.), *after, next to.*
postea, posthac, postilla (Adv.), *afterwards.*
posterus -a -um, *later, next;* (Plur.), *descendants.*
postquam (Conj.), *after that, after.*
postrēmo (Adv.), *finally.*
postulo -āre -āui -ātum, *to demand.*
potens -entis, *powerful.*
potestas -ātis, f., *power.*
pōtior -īri -ītus sum, *to get possession of, acquire* (Gen. or Abl.).
potior -us (Comp. Adj.), *preferable.*
potissimus -a -um (Superl. Adj.), *most preferable.*

potius (Comp. Adv.), *preferably, rather.*
praebeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to provide.*
praecello -ere, *to excel.*
praeceps -ipitis, *steep, headlong;* **in praeceps,** *headlong.*
praecipito -āre -āui -ātum, *to hurl, hurry.*
praeco -ōnis, m., *herald, auctioneer.*
praeda -ae, f., *booty.*
praedīco -ere, praedixi, praedictum, *to tell beforehand.*
praedor -āri -ātus sum, *to rob, ravage.*
praefero, praeferre, praetuli, praelātum, *to prefer.*
praeferox -ōcis, *very spirited.*
praeficio -ere, praefēci, praefectum, *to put in command of* (Dat.).
praegredior -i, praegressus sum, *to go in front.*
praemitto -ere, praemīsi, praemissum, *to send first.*
praemūnio -īre -īui -ītum, *to fortify beforehand.*
Praeneste -is, n., *a town in Italy.*
Praenestīnus -a -um, *belonging to Praeneste.*
praeparo -āre -āui -ātum, *to get ready beforehand.*
praepōno -ere, praeposui, praepositum, *to put in command of* (Dat.).
praeruptus -a -um, *precipitous.*
praes, praedis, m., *surety.*
praesens -entis, *present, immediate;* **in praesentia,** *for the moment.*
praesidium -i, n., *protection, guard, garrison.*
praesto (Adv.), *at hand.*
praesum -esse -fui, *to be in command of* (Dat.).
praeter (Prep., Acc.), *besides, beyond.*
praetereo -īre -ii -itum, *to pass by.*
praeterquam (Conj.), *except that, except.*
praetor -is, m., *praetor* (*Roman magistrate*).
praeualens -entis, *very strong.*
precem (Defect. Noun), f., *prayer.*
precor -āri -ātus sum, *to pray.*
pretium -i, n., *price, value.*
prīmo (Adv.), *at first.*
prīmōris -is, m., *chief;* (Plur.), *first rank.*
prīmum (Adv.), *first.*
prīmus -a -um, *first.*
princeps -ipis, m., *leader, chief.*
principium -i, n., *beginning.*
prior -us (Comp. Adj.), *previous, earlier.*
pristinus -a -um, *former.*
prius (Comp. Adv.), *before.*
prius quam (Conj.), *before.*
prīuātus -a -um, *private, individual.*
pro (Prep., Abl.), *before, on behalf of, in proportion to, in accordance with.*
prōcēdo -ere, prōcessi, prōcessum, *to come forward.*
procella -ae, f., *storm.*
procul (Adv. and Prep., Abl.), *far, far away, far from.*
prōcūrātio -ōnis, f., *management.*
prōcūro -āre -āui -ātum, *to manage, deal with.*
prōcurro -ere, prōcucurri, prōcursum, *to run forward.*
prōdigium -i, n., *portent.*
prōdigus -a -um, *wasteful.*
prōditor -is, m., *traitor.*
prōdo -ere -idi -itum, *to betray.*
prōdūco -ere, prōduxi, prōductum, *to lead forth.*
proelium -i, n., *battle.*
prōfero, prōferre, prōtuli, prōlātum, *to postpone.*
proficiscor -i, profectus sum, *to set out.*
profiteor -ēri, professus sum, *to profess, admit.*
prōgredior -i, prōgressus sum *to advance.*
prohibeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to pr vent.*

prōlābor -**i**, **prōlapsus sum**, *to fall down, slip, go wrong.*
prōmiscue (Adv.), *without system.*
prōmo -**ere**, **prompsi**, **promptum**, *to bring out, take out.*
promptus -**a** -**um**, *ready.*
prōmulgo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to announce publicly.*
prōnuntio -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to proclaim.*
prōpalam, *openly.*
prope (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *nearly, near.*
propinquus -**a** -**um**, *neighbouring.*
propior -**us** (Comp. Adj.), *nearer.*
propitius -**a** -**um**, *favourable.*
prōpono -**ere**, **prōposui**, **prōpositum**, *to put forward.*
proprius -**a** -**um**, *belonging to.*
propter (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *on account of, near.*
prōsequor -**i**, **prōsecūtus sum**, *to follow, escort.*
prospecto -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to look out for.*
prospere, *successfully.*
prosperus -**a** -**um**, *successful.*
prōturbo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to hurl down.*
prōuideo -**ēre**, **prōuīdi**, **prōuīsum**, *to see to beforehand.*
proximus -**a** -**um** (Superl. Adj.), *nearest, next, last (preceding).*
publice (Adv.), *at public expense.*
publico -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to confiscate.*
publicus -**a** -**um**, *public, general, belonging to the state.*
publicum -**i**, n., *treasury.*
pudor -**is**, m., *shame.*
puer -**i**, m., *boy.*
pugna -**ae**, f., *battle, fight.*
pugno -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to fight.*
pulcher -**chra** -**chrum**, *beautiful.*
puluīnar -**is**, n., *cushion.*
pūre (*of washing*) *scrupulously.*
puto -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to think.*
Pȳthicus -**a** -**um**, *Pythian (epithet of Apollo).*

Q

Q. = *Quintus.*
quā, *where;* **qua . . . ea**, *as . . . so.*
quācumque, *wherever.*
quadriduum -**i**, n., *period of four days.*
quaero -**ere**, **quaesīui**, **quaesītum**, *to seek, ask.*
quaestor -**is**, m., *quaestor (financial officer).*
quam, *how;* (with Sup.), **quam minimum**, etc., *as little as possible;* **tam . . . quam**, *so . . . as.*
quamquam, **quamuis**, *although.*
quando, *when, since.*
quandoquidem, *since.*
quantus -**a** -**um**, *how great* (Correl. *of* **tantus**).
quartum (Adv.), *for the fourth time.*
quaterni -**ae** -**a**, *four each.*
quattuor, *four.*
qui, **quae**, **quod**, *who, which.*
quia (Conj.), *because.*
quīcunque, **quaecunque**, **quid-** or **quodcunque**, *whoever, whichever.*
quid? *why?*
quīdam, **quaedam**, **quid-** or **quod-dam**, *a certain.*
quidem, *indeed.*
quies -**ētis**, f., *rest.*
quiesco -**ere**, **quiēui**, *to keep quiet* (Intr.).
quiētus -**a** -**um**, *peaceful.*
quīlibet, **quaelibet**, **quid-** or **quodlibet**, *anyone you please.*
quin, *who not;* (Conj.), *but, nay rather.*
quin etiam, *moreover.*
quin? *why not?*
quindecim, *fifteen.*
quingenti -**ae** -**a**, *five hundred.*
quinquāginta, *fifty.*
quinque, *five.*
quinquennium -**i**, n., *period of five years.*
quintum (Adv.), *for the fifth time.*
quintus -**a** -**um**, *fifth.*

quippe (Adv.), *indeed, obviously.*
Quirīnālis -e, *belonging to Quirīnus* (*Rōmulus*).
Quirītes -ium, *Romans.*
quis? quid? *who? which?*
quis, qua, quid, *any.*
quisnam? quaenam? quid- or **quodnam?** *who, pray?*
quisquam, quicquam, *anyone* (after Neg. and Quasi-Neg.).
quisque, quaeque, quidque, *each.*
quisquis, quaequae, quicquid, *whoever.*
quīuis, quaeuis, quid- or **quoduis,** *any you please.*
quo, *whither;* (with Compar.), *in order that.*
quoad (Conj.), *as long as.*
quōcunque, *whithersoever.*
quod (Conj.), *because, that, in that;* (with **si**, etc.), *but.*
quoniam (Conj.), *since.*
quoque (Adv.), *also.*
quotienscumque (Conj.), *as often as.*

R

rapio -ere, rapui, raptum, *to seize, carry off.*
raptim (Adv.), *hastily.*
ratio -ōnis, f., *method, reason, strategy.*
ratis -is, f., *raft.*
rebello -āre -āui -ātum, *to renew war, rebel.*
recens -entis, *fresh, new.*
receptus -ūs, m., *retreat;* **receptui canere,** *to sound the retreat.*
recipio -ere, recēpi, receptum, *to get back;* (**se**), *retreat.*
recito -āre -āui -ātum, *to read aloud.*
rectus -a -um, *straight.*
recupero -āre -āui -ātum, *to recover.*
recūso -āre -āui -ātum, *to refuse, protest.*
reddo -ere -idi -itum, *to give back, render.*
redeo -īre -ii -itum, *to go back, return.*
redigo -ere, redēgi, redactum, *to reduce, deliver to.*
redimo -ere, redēmi, redemptum, *to buy back.*
redūco -ere, reduxi, reductum, *to lead back.*
refero, referre, rettuli, relātum, *to carry back, report, repay;* **acceptum referre,** *to put down as received from* (Dat.).
reficio -ere, refēci, refectum, *to repair, re-elect.*
refringo -ere, refrēgi, refractum, *to break open.*
refugio -ere, refūgi, *to flee back.*
regimen -inis, n., *control.*
rēgīna -ae, f., *queen.*
regio -ōnis, f., *district.*
regno -āre -āui -ātum, *to rule.*
regnum -i, n., *kingship.*
rego -ere, rexi, rectum, *to rule, guide.*
regredior -i, regressus sum, *to return.*
rēgulus -i, m., *prince.*
reicio -ere, reiēci, reiectum, *to throw back, refer.*
religo -āre -āui -ātum, *to banish.*
religio -ōnis, f., *religious awe or obligation, scruple.*
religiōse (Adv.), *reverently, scrupulously.*
relinquo -ere, relīqui, relictum, *to leave behind.*
reliquiae -ārum, f., *remains.*
reliquus -a -um, *remaining, rest of.*
remedium -i, n., *cure.*
remitto -ere, remīsi, remissum, *to send back, relax.*
renouo -āre -āui -ātum, *to renew.*
renuntio -āre -āui -ātum, *to bring back news.*
reor, rēri, ratus sum, *to think.*
repens -entis, *sudden.*
repente (Adv.), *suddenly.*
repentīnus -a -um, *sudden.*
repeto -ere -īui -ītum, *to seek again, perform again, demand back.*
repleo -ēre -ēui -ētum, *to fill.*

repulsa -**ae**, f., *rejection*.
res publica, *the state*.
res, **rei**, f., *thing*, *circumstance*, *property*.
res secundae, *prosperity*, *success*.
res aduersae, *adversity*, *failure*.
e re alicūius, *in someone's interests*.
resisto -**ere**, **restiti**, *to resist* (Dat.).
respondeo -**ēre** -**i**, **responsum**, *to reply*.
responsum, **i**., n., *reply*.
restituo -**ere**, **restitui**, **restitūtum**, *to restore*.
resto, -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to stand firm*, *remain*.
retineo -**ēre** -**ui**, **retentum**, *to hold back*, *retain*.
reus -**i**, m., *person accused or guilty*.
reuello -**ere** -**i**, **reuulsum**, *to tear back*, *tear open*.
reuerto -**ere** -**i**, **reuersum**, *to return* (also in Pass.).
rex, **rēgis**, m., *king*.
rīdiculus -**a** -**um**, *laughable*.
rigo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to convey* (*water*).
rīpa -**ae**, f., *bank*.
rīte (Adv.), *with due ceremony*.
rītu, *after the fashion of*.
rīuus -**i**, m., *stream*.
rōbur -**oris**, n., *strength*, *prime*, *pick*.
rogātio -**ōnis**, f., *proposal*.
rogito -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to ask repeatedly*.
rogo -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to ask*, *propose*.
Rōma -**ae**, f., *Rome*.
Rōmānus -**a** -**um**, *Roman*.
ruīna -**ae**, f., *fall*, *destruction*.
rumor -**is**, m., *report*, *rumour*.
rursus (Adv.), *again*.
rus, **rūris**, n., *the country*.

S

sacellum -**i**, n., *shrine*.
sacer -**cra** -**crum**, *sacred*.
sacerdos -**ōtis**, c., *priest*.
sacrificium -**i**, n., *sacrifice*.
sacro -**āre** -**āui** -**ātum**, *to consecrate*.
sacrum -**i**, n., *rite*, *sacrifice*, *sacred purpose*.
saepe (Adv.), *often*.
saepes -**is**, f., *fence*.
saepio -**īre**, **saepsi**, **saeptum**, *to surround*.
saltem (Adv.), *at least*.
saluber -**bris** -**bre**, *healthy*.
salus -**ūtis**, f., *safety*.
saluus -**a** -**um**, *safe*.
sanguis -**inis**, m., *blood*, *bloodshed*.
sarcina -**ae**, f., *bundle*, *baggage*.
satis, *enough*, *sufficiently*.
satisfacio -**ere**, **satisfēcī**, **satisfactum**, *to satisfy* (Dat.).
Satricum -**i**, n., *a town in Latium*.
saxum -**i**, n., *rock*.
scāla -**ae**, f., *scaling-ladder*.
scando -**ere**, **scandi**, **scansum**, *to climb*.
scelestus -**a** -**um**, *criminal*, *treacherous*.
scelus -**eris**, n., *crime*.
scientia -**ae**, f., *knowledge*.
scio -**īre** -**īui** -**ītum**, *to know*.
scipio -**ōnis**, m., *staff*.
sciscitor -**āri** -**ātus sum**, *to inquire*.
scisco -**ere**, **sciui**, **scitum**, *to pass a resolution*; **plēbis scitum**, *decree of the people*.
scribo -**ere**, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, *to write*, *enrol*.
se or **sēse**, **sui** (Refl. Pron.), *himself*, *herself*, *itself*, *themselves*.
sēcerno -**ere**, **sēcrēui**, **sēcrētum**, *to separate*, *set aside*.
sēcessio -**ōnis**, f., *withdrawal*.
secundus -**a** -**um**, *second*, *favourable*; **secundo Tiberi**, *down the Tiber*.
sēcus (Adv.), *otherwise*.
sed (Conj.), *but*.
sedeo -**ēre**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, *to sit*, *settle*.
sēdes -**is**, f., *seat*, *abode*.

sēditio -ōnis, f., *sedition.*
sēditiōsus -a -um, *seditious.*
sēdo -āre -āui -ātum, *to calm, settle.*
segniter (Adv.), *slothfully, slowly.*
sella -ae, f., *chair.*
senātus -ūs, m., *senate.*
senecta -ae, f., *old age.*
senesco -ere, senui, *to grow old, grow feeble.*
senex -is, m., *old man.*
sēni -ae -a, *six each.*
senior -is (Comp. of **senex**), *older, advanced in years;* **seniōres**, *the elders* (*as opposed to* **iūniōres**).
Senones -um, m., *a Gallic tribe.*
sensus -ūs, m., *sense, perception, feeling.*
sententia -ae, f., *opinion, vote.*
sentio -īre, sensi, sensum, *to feel, perceive.*
septuāgēsimus -a -um, *seventieth.*
septunces -ium, f., *seven-twelfths of a pound.*
sequor -i, secūtus sum, *to follow.*
sermo -ōnis, m., *talk, advice.*
seruitus -ūtis, f., *slavery.*
seruo -āre -āui -ātum, *to preserve, keep safe.*
seu . . . seu (or **sīue**), *whether . . . or.*
sex, *six.*
sexāgēsimus -a -um, *sixtieth.*
si (Conj.), *if.*
sic (Adv.), *thus, so.*
sīcut (Conj.), *just as.*
signifer -i, m., *standard-bearer.*
significo -āre -āui -ātum, *to make clear.*
signum -i, n., *sign, signal, standard, statue.*
silentium -i, n., *silence.*
similis -e, *like, similar* (Gen. or Dat.).
simul (Adv.), *at the same time.*
simul, simul ac (Conj.), *at the same time as, as soon as.*
simulācrum -i, n., *statue, image.*
simulo -āre -āui -ātum, *to pretend.*
sine (Prep., Abl.), *without.*
singuli -ae -a, *one each, individuals.*
sinister -tra -trum, *left, left-hand.*
sino -ere, sīui, situm, *to allow.*
sisto -ere, (stiti), statum, *to fix, stop.*
societas -ātis, f., *alliance.*
socius -i, m., *ally, partner.*
sol, sōlis, m., *sun.*
sōlātium -i, n., *consolation.*
soleo -ēre, -itus sum, *to be accustomed.*
solitūdo -inis, f., *solitude.*
sollemnis -e, *accustomed* (*in religion*).
sōlum (Adv.), *only.*
solum -i, n., *soil.*
sōlus -a -um, *sole, only, alone.*
solūtus -a -um, *slack, careless.*
soluo -ere -i, solūtum, *to release, loosen, pay off.*
sonus -i, m., *sound.*
sors, sortis, f., *chance, fate, lot, reply* (*of an oracle*).
spatium -i, n., *space, opportunity.*
species -ēi, f., *appearance, show, semblance.*
spectāculum -i, n., *spectacle.*
spectātor -is, m., *onlooker.*
specto -āre -āui -ātum, *to watch, look at, look to.*
sperno -ere, sprēui, sprētum, *to scorn, reject.*
spēro -āre -āui -ātum, *to hope.*
spes, spei, f., *hope.*
spiritus -us, m., *inspiration, spirit.*
spolia -ōrum, n., *spoil, booty.*
sponte suā, *of* (*his*) *their own accord.*
statio -ōnis, f., *outpost, guard.*
statim, *immediately.*
statuo -ere -ui -ūtum, *to determine, place.*
status -a -um, *fixed, determined.*
status -ūs, m., *position.*
sterno -ere, strāui, strātum, *to spread, lay, overthrow.*
stīpendium -i, n., *pay.*

stīpātus -a -um, *closely surrounded.*
sto -āre, steti, statum, *to stand.*
strāges -is, f., *slaughter.*
sub (Prep., Acc. and Abl.), *under.*
subeo -īre -ii -itum, *to go beneath, come up.*
subicio -ere, subiēci, subiectum, *to put in the hands of* (Dat.).
subigo -ere, subēgi, subactum, *to reduce.*
subinde, *thereafter.*
subito, *suddenly.*
subitus -a -um, *sudden.*
sublevo -āre -āui -ātum, *to lift, alleviate.*
Sublicius pons, *bridge over the Tiber.*
subluster -tris -tre, *dim.*
submitto -ere, submīsi, submissum, *to make subordinate.*
submoueo -ēre, submōui, submōtum, *to remove.*
subruo -ere -ui -ūtum, *to undermine.*
subsidiārius -i, m., *reserve.*
subsidium -i, n., *help;* Plur., *reinforcements, reserve.*
subuenio -īre, subuēni, subuentum, *to come to the help of* (Dat.).
succēdo -ere, successi, successum, *to follow* (Dat.).
successus -ūs, m., *result, success.*
sufficio -ere, suffēci, suffectum, *to appoint as successor.*
suffrāgium -i, n., *vote, voting.*
sum, esse, fui, *to be.*
summa -ae, f., *height, total;* **summae rērum praeesse**, *to be in supreme command.*
summus -a -um, *highest, best, greatest.*
sūmo -ere, sumpsi, sumptum, *to take, take up.*
super (Prep., Acc. and Abl.), *above, besides, concerning.*
superbia -ae, f., *pride, arrogance.*
superbus -a -um, *proud.*
superficies -ei, f., *superstructure,*
superior -us, *higher.*
supero -āre -āui -ātum, *to overcome, be superior, climb over.*
supersum -esse -fui, *to survive* (Dat.).
suppeto -ere -īui -ītum, *to be in the possession of* (Dat.); *last.*
supplicātio -ōnis, f., *festival of prayer.*
supra (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *above.*
suscipio -ere, suscēpi, susceptum, *to take up, undertake.*
suspensus -a -um, *anxious.*
suspicor -āri -ātus sum, *to suspect.*
sustineo -ēre -ui, sustentum, *to hold up, withstand, check, postpone.*
Sūtrīnus -a -um, *belonging to Sutrium.*
Sūtrium -i, n., *a town in Etruria.*
suus -a -um (Reflex. Adj.), *his, her, their.*

T

taceo -ēre -ui, *to be silent, say nothing about.*
tālis -e, *such.*
tam (Adv.), *so.*
tamen, *nevertheless.*
tandem, *at length.*
tango -ere, tetigi, tactum, *to touch.*
tanquam (Conj.), *as though.*
tantum (Adv.), *so much, only.*
tantummodo (Adv.), *only.*
tantus -a -um, *so great, as great, so much.*
Tarquiniensis -e, *belonging to Tarquinii.*
Tarquinii -orum, n., *a town in Etruria.*
Tarquinius -i, m. (**Priscus**), *fifth king of Rome.*
tectum -i, n., *building, house.*
tegmen -inis, n., *covering.*
tēgula -ae, f., *tiles* (*for roofing*).
tellus -ūris, f., *land.*
tēlum -i, n., *dart, weapon.*
temere (Adv.), *rashly, at random.*

temeritas -atis, f., *rashness.*
tempero -āre -āui -ātum (Dat. and Acc.), *to restrain.*
tempestas -ātis, f., *season, time, storm.*
templum -i, n., *temple.*
tempto -āre -āui -ātum, *to make trial of.*
tempus -oris, n., *time.*
tendo -ere, tetendi, tentum, *to continue, extend, spread* (Intr.).
teneo -ēre -ui, tentum, *to hold, keep.*
tergum -i, n., *back;* **terga dare**, *to flee.*
Terminus -i, m., *a Roman god* (lit. *boundary*).
terni -ae -a, *three each.*
terra -ae, f., *earth, land.*
terreo -ēre -ui -itum, *to frighten.*
terribilis -e, *terrible.*
terror -ōris, m., *panic, alarm.*
tertius -a -um, *third.*
testūdo -inis, f., *tortoise* (*military formation with overlapping shields forming a roof*).
thēsaurus -i, m., *treasure.*
Tiberīnus -a -um, *belonging to the River Tiber.*
Tiberis -is, m., *the River Tiber, which flowed through Rome.*
Ticīnus -i, m., *river in Italy.*
tignum -i, n., *building timber.*
timeo -ēre -ui -itum, *to fear.*
timidus -a -um, *frightened.*
timor -ōris, m., *fear.*
titulus -i, m., *inscription, title.*
tollo -ere, sustuli, sublātum, *to lift, raise, remove.*
tōrpeo -ēre -ui, *to be sluggish.*
tot, *so many.*
trādo -ere -idi -itum, *to hand over, hand down, deliver up.*
trādūco -ere, trāduxi, trāductum, *to lead across, transfer.*
traho -ere, traxi, tractum, *to draw, drag;* (**in religionem**), *to consider an ill omen.*
trāicio -ere, trāiēci, trāiectum, *to cross* (*a river*).
tranquillus -a -um, *calm.*
transcendo -ere -i, transcensum, *to cross over.*
transeo -īre -ii -itum, *to cross.*
transfero, transferre, transtuli, translātum, *to carry across.*
transfīgo -ere, transfixi, transfixum, *to pierce.*
transgredior -i, transgressus sum, *to cross.*
transigo -ere, transēgi, transactum, *to conduct* (*business*).
transmigro -āre -āui -ātum, *to emigrate.*
transuersus -a -um, *turned sideways.*
trecentēsimus -a -um, *three hundredth.*
trepide, *in anxious hurry.*
trepido -āre -āui -ātum, *to be in terror.*
trepidus -a -um, *frightened;* **in rē trepidā**, *in peril.*
tribūlis -is, m., *member of a tribe.*
tribūnal -ālis, n., *judgment-seat.*
tribūnātus -ūs, m., *office of tribune.*
tribūnicius -a -um, *tribunicial.*
tribūnus -i, m., *tribune.*
tribus -us, f., *tribe* (*division of the Roman State*).
tribūtum -i, n., *tribute* (*war-tax*).
triennium -i, n., *period of three years.*
trifāriam, *in three parts.*
tristis -e, *sad.*
triumphālis -e, *triumphal, one who has celebrated a triumph.*
triumpho -āre -āui -ātum, *to celebrate a triumph.*
triumphus -i, m., *triumphal procession.*
triumuir -i, m., *member of a commission of three.*
trūcidātio -ōnis, f., *massacre.*
trūcido -āre -āui -ātum, *to slay.*
trux -ucis, *fierce.*
tu, tui, *thou.*
tum (Adv.), *then, moreover.*
tumultuārius -a -um, *disorderly.*
tumultuōsus -a -um, *riotous.*
tumultus -ūs, m., *disorder.*

tumulus -i, m., *hill.*
turba -ae, f., *throng, crowd.*
turbo -āre -āui -ātum, *to upset, dismay.*
turma -ae, f., *troop, squadron.*
turmātim (Adv.), *in troops.*
turpis -e, *base, degrading.*
Tuscus -a -um, *Etruscan.*
tūtor -āri -ātus sum, *to protect.*
tūtus -a -um, *safe.*

U (vowel)

ūber -a -um, *rich, fertile.*
ubi, *where, when.*
ubi? *where? when?*
ullus -a -um, *any* (after Neg. or Quasi-Neg.).
ultimus -a -um, *last, extreme.*
ultra (Adv. and Prep., Acc.), *beyond, further.*
ultro (Adv.), *actually.*
ululātus -ūs, m., *wailing.*
umbo -ōnis, m., *boss* (*of a shield*).
Umbri -ōrum, m., *an Italian tribe.*
umquam (Adv.), *ever.*
unde, *whence, wherefore;* **unde?** *whence?*
undecimus -a -um, *eleventh.*
undique (Adv.), *from all sides.*
ūnice (Adv.), *singularly.*
ūnicus -a -um, *extraordinary.*
ūniversus -a -um, *whole, entire, all.*
ūnus -a -um, *one.*
urbānus -a -um, *belonging to the city.*
urbs, urbis, f., *city.*
urgeo -ēre, **ursi**, *to urge on, press hard upon.*
usquam (Adv.), *anywhere.*
usque (Adv.), *right up* (*to*).
ut (Conj.), *in order that, that, so that, as, when, since.*
uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each* (*of two*).
ūtique (Adv.), *at any rate.*
ūtor -i, **ūsus sum** (Abl.), *to use.*
utrimque (Adv.), *on both sides.*

U (consonantal)

uacuus -a -um, *empty.*
uādo -ere, *to go forward.*
uae! *woe!*
uagor -āri -ātus sum, *to wander.*
uagus -a -um, *wandering.*
ualeo -ēre -ui, *to be strong, prevail.*
ualidus -a -um, *strong.*
uallum -i, n., *rampart.*
uānus -a -um, *useless, meaningless.*
uarie (Adv.), *variously, with varying fortunes.*
uarius -a -um, *varied.*
uastus -a -um, *desolate.*
uātis -is, m., *bard, seer.*
-ue (Encl.), *or;* **-ue . . . -ue**, *either . . . or.*
uegetus -a -um, *lively.*
ueho -ere, **uexi, uectum**, *to carry;* (Pass.), *ride.*
Uēiens -entis, *belonging to Veii.*
Uēientānus -a -um, *belonging to Veii.*
Uēii -orum, m., *Veii, an Etruscan town.*
uel, *or;* **uel . . . uel**, *either . . . or.*
Ueliternus -a -um, *belonging to Velitrae.*
Uelitrae -ārum, f., *Velitrae, a Roman colony.*
uelut (Conj.), *as though, as if.*
uendo -ere -idi -itum, *to sell.*
uenerābilis -e, *venerable.*
uenerābundus -a -um, *reverent.*
uenerātio -ōnis, f., *worship, prayer.*
uereor -ēri -itus sum, *to fear.*
uēro, *indeed, however.*
uerto -ere -i, **uersus**, *to turn* (Tr.).
uērus -a -um, *true, genuine.*
Uesta -ae, f., *a Roman goddess.*
Uestālis -is, f., *maiden, priestess of Vesta.*
uester -tra -trum, *your, yours.*
uestībulum -i, n., *porch.*
uestīgium -i, n., *footstep, track, trace.*
uestīmentum -i, n., *garment.*

uestis -is, f., *garment, clothing.*
ueto -āre -āui or **-ui, -itum,** *to forbid.*
uetus -eris, *old.*
uexo -āre -āui -ātum, *to harass.*
uia -ae, f., *road, way.*
uiātor -ōris, m., *messenger* (*of the dictator*).
uicem -is, f., *turn, change;* **in uicem**, *in turn.*
uictor -ōris, m., *conqueror.*
uictōria -ae, f., *victory.*
uictrix -īcis, f., *victorious.*
uīcus -i, m., *street.*
uideo -ēre, uīdi, uīsum, *to see;* (Pass.), *to seem, seem good.*
uigeo -ēre -ui, *to be fresh.*
uigil -ilis, m., *guard, sentinel.*
uigilia -ae, f., *watch, period of the night.*
uincīo -īre, uinxi, uinctum, *to bind, hold fast.*
uinco -ere, uīci, uictum, *to conquer, prevail, persuade.*
uincula (uincla) -orum, n., *chains, imprisonment.*
uindex -icis, m., *champion.*
uīnum -i, n., *wine.*
uiolo -āre -āui -ātum, *to outrage, violate.*
uir -i, m., *man, husband.*
uireo -ēre -ui, *to be green, fresh, healthy.*
uirga -ae, f., *rod.*
uirgo -inis, f., *maiden.*
uirītim, *man by man.*
uirtūs -utis, f., *virtue, valour.*
uis (no Gen.), f., *violence;* (Plur.), **uīres -ium**, *strength.*
uita -ae, f., *life.*
uitium -i, n., *fault;* **uitio,** *wrongly.*
uīuidus -a -um, *fresh, lively.*
uīuo -ere, uixi, uictum, *to live.*
uix (Adv.), *hardly.*
uōciferor -āri -ātus sum, *to shout.*
uoco -āre -āui -ātum, *to call, summon.*
uolo, uelle, uolui, *to wish, be willing.*
Uolsci -ōrum, m., *an Italian tribe.*
uoluntārius -i, m., *volunteer.*
uoluntas -ātis, f., *wish, will.*
uōtum -i, n., *vow, prayer.*
uoueo -ēre, uōui, uōtum, *to vow, promise, dedicate.*
uox, uōcis, f., *voice, saying.*
uulnero -āre -āui -ātum, *to wound.*
uulnus -eris, n., *wound.*

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